

SPIDERS

COLLECTED IN THE AYSEN VALLEY IN SOUTH-CHILE

BY MR P. DUSÉN

BY

ALBERT TULLGREN

WITH 7 PLATES

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REVISED BY HJ. THEEL AND CHR. AURIVILLIUS



STOCKHOLM

KUNGL. BOKTRYCKERIET. P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNER
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The collection of spiders that this paper will give an account of, is brought together by one of our most distinguished travellers and investigators, Mr P. DUSÉN, in the valley of Rio Aysen in the south of Chile. Besides his botanical and geological researches he collected a great number of spiders, a great deal of which, however, are young animals and on that account indeterminable. This collection has Professor CHR. AURIVILLIUS, Intendent of the Entom. Dep. of the Royal Museum in Stockholm, kindly committed to me for working.

As it appears from the systematical list, there are 39 species, 24 of which, as I believe, are new to science. Among the new species two represent each its new genus.

The species known before, as far as we know, generally have a very limited geographical distribution. Of the family Theridiidæ I have noted *Theridium gracile* KEYS, before found only in Chile, and *Theridium spirale* EM., that, however, I cannot with certainty say being surely determinated, before collected on several localities in the United States and in Venezuela. *Ulesanis scutula* (NIC.) is indigenous in Chile. Of the family Argiopidæ the collection contains only one species known before. That one, *Araneus flaviventris* (NIC.), is spread vastly towards the south and is found on Tierra del Fuego. Of the genus *Gnolus* the collection contains five species, three of them found before viz. *Gnolus spiculator* (NIC.), *cordiformis* (NIC.) and *angulifrons* SIM. These species are for the present found only in Chile. Even the exclusively chilian species *Oarces reticulatus* (NIC.) is found by Mr DUSÉN. To the family Thomisidæ belongs *Stephanopsis ditissima* (NIC.) even distributed to Tierra del Fuego. Of the family Cluibionidæ *Aporatea valdiviensis* SIM. and *Mezenia dorsalis* SIM. are exclusively chilian species, but *Gayenna immanis* (SIM.), *varia* (SIM.) and *affinis* TULLGR. are found even in the south

of Patagonia and on Tierra del Fuego. Finally the collection contains a chilian species of the family Salticidæ: *Euo-phrys saitiformis* SIM.

Of the species that are new to science, the following are the most remarkable ones. *Callevopsis striata* represents a new genus nearly related to *Calleva* and *Auximus*, these two genuses being distributed in the most southern parts of South America. Of the interesting genus *Orsolobus*, of which remarkable and segregated genus of the family Dysderidæ hitherto only one species is found, *Orsolobus singularis* NIC., in Chile, the collection contains another species *Orsolobus chelifer*. *Episinus Dusenii* is a new species, vastly separated from the before known chilian species *E. americanus* NIC., that is nearly related to the european species *E. truncatus* LATR. The genus *Episinus* has but a small number of species, but is distributed over the whole world. Of the family Argiopidæ the collection contains several new species, of which the most remarkable ones are the three new species of *Dipha*. This genus is hitherto known only in some few species, two or three from Chile, South Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, one from Madagascar and one from the Cape Colony. Except several females of the new species Mr DUSÉN has found two ad. males (no males are hitherto described). The most interesting species in the collection are the *Gnoli*. This genus, *Gnolus*, is by Mr SIMON referred to the family Argiopidæ. A study of five species, has brought me to the opinion that they are nearly related to *Mimetidæ*, especially to *Oarces reticulatus* NIC.; probably the genuses *Gnolus*, *Oarces* and perhaps some other ones may constitute a special group or family. The genus *Gnolus* is distributed in Chile and Brazil and is nearly related to *Arkys*, that is found in Australia. Of the genus *Stephanopsis*, belonging to the family Thomisidæ and that with several species is distributed in the whole South America and on Madagascar, in Malaysia, Papuasia, Polynesia and on New Holland, the collection contains one new species, *St. antennata*. To the Clubionidæ I have added one new genus *Aysenia*, four new species of the genus *Gayenna* and one of *Liparotoma*, before known in some few species from Chile and Tierra del Fuego. Finally there are two new species of the family Agelenidæ, which for the present I refer to the genuses *Mynthes* and *Myro*. *Mynthes*

has some species distributed in South America, *Myro* some from the Cape Colony and from Kerguelen Land.

The most important work on the spiders of Chile is that of NICOLET in GAY, *Historia fisica y politica de Chile*, Zool. 3, *Aracnidos*, 1849, but most of the species are insufficiently and badly described. In Ann. de la Soc. ent. de France 1888 Mr SIMON has published *Déscriptions de quelques Arachnides du Chili et Remarques synonymiques sur quelques-unes des espèces décrites par NICOLET*, and in Revista Chilena de Historia Natural An. V, Num. 1 he has newly published a paper of a singular interest: *Liste des arachnides recueillis par M. CH. E. PORTER en 1899 a Quilpué et a Molle, et par M. B. WILSON en avril 1900 au Rio Aysen (Patagonie occidentale) et descriptions d'espèces nouvelles*. In addition to these papers there are several small ones by SIMON, who even in his excellent work *Hist. Nat. des Araignées* ed. 2 has described in notes numerous chilian spiders, and finally I must mention the count KEYSERLING, in whose papers we find several chilian species described, and F. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, who has worked a little collection brought home by Dr PLATE of Berlin, not to mention other authors.

Upsala, Dec. 7, 1901.

Araneæ.

Antiodontes.

Fam. Dictynidæ.

Callevopsis n. g.

The pars cephalica broad and convex. — The anterior row of eyes nearly straight; the middle-eyes a little smaller; the interval between them nearly as long as the distance from the lateral eyes. The *posterior row a little recurved*; the eyes about equal in size. The middle-eyes form a trapezium a little broader behind than in front, the lateral eyes *separated by a space narrower than their diameter*, very little prominent. Clypeus about as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The inferior margin of the cheliceres very little oblique, armed with 3 or 4 teeth. The labium a little more long than broad. The sternum not produced between the posterior coxæ, which are nearly contiguous. Legs *with spines*. The anterior tarsi shorter than the metatarsi. The calamistrum consists of only one row of hairs. The cribellum divided into two.

This genus seems to me to be most related to the genus *Calleva* described by SIMON in Hist. nat. d. Araignés, ed. 2. T. 1, fasc. 1, p. 239 and in some points nearly to the genus *Aucimus* SIM., l. c., p. 239. Concerning the eyes and the mutual arrangement of them the greatest agreement with the genus *Calleva* consists in the following facts: that the posterior row is distinctly recurved, that the middle-eyes in the front-row are smaller than the lateral eyes and that the area of the middle-eyes is broader behind than in front. On the contrary it is characteristic for the genus *Callevopsis* that the interval between the lateral eyes is distinctly shorter

than their diameter. From the genus *Auximus* *Callevopsis* differs by having the posterior row of eyes distinctly recurved. By *Auximus* the lateral eyes are nearly contiguous. In the contrary it agrees with *Auximus* by having the intervals between the middle-eyes about as long as the distance from the lateral eyes. As for the cheliceres the inferior margin is only very little oblique and has by the species described beneath normally 4 teeth, the inner one largest. The genus *Calleva* has 2 or 3 teeth and *Auximus* 4 or 5. By *Auximus* the inferior margin is »longe obliquus», by *Calleva* »parum obliquus». In resemblance to the genus *Auximus* the legs are armed with spines; the legs by *Calleva* have no ones. By *Calleva* the tarsi of the first pair of legs are scarcely shorter than the metatarsi, by *Callevopsis* the tarsi are considerably shorter.

Of the genus *Calleva* only one species is known, *C. paupercula* SIM. from Argentina, of *Auximus* several species, one of them *A. fuegianus* SIM. from the most southern parts of South America.

C. striata n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* broad oval, tapering towards the front; the pars cephalica much higher than the pars thoracica, convex and with distinct side-furrows separated from that, seen from the side it is very little prominent in the region of the eyes, the upper surface shows a regular curve with the highest point about in the middle. The thoracic part has in the middle a comparatively deep, short pit and on the sides are low, indistinct furrows. By an adult specimen the colour is dark red-brown in the middle of the pars cephalica and on the whole pars thoracica with a blackish shadowing. It is clothed with short grayish hairs and has in the middle-line of the cephalic part and in the region of the eyes upturned blackish bristles. The eyes are more or less surrounded by blackish rings. The clypeus is at least as high as the diameter of the lateral eyes.

Eyes. The front-row nearly straight (very little procurved) with the middle-eyes a little smaller and separated by a space a little shorter than the distance from the lateral eyes and shorter than their diameter. The hind-row (seen from above) distinctly recurved with the intervals about equal in length and about

$1\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the diameter of the middle-eyes. The two lateral eyes separated by an interval about as long as the half of their diameter. The area of the middle-eyes a little more broad than long and a little narrower in front.

Cheliceres dark red-brown, clothed with long whitish or grayish hairs. The inner margin of the claw-furrow very little oblique, with four teeth, the inner one largest, the tooth nearest the insertion of the claw very little or perfectly absent.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale brownish.

Sternum broad ovate, black, clothed with long whitish hairs, not produced between the posterior coxæ.

Legs 1. 4. 2. 3. pale yellow-brown, densely clothed with comparatively long blackish hairs. Several black spines on the joints.

Abdomen oval, comparatively high and in its foremost part projected above the cephalothorax. Clothed with short scattered hairs. The ground-colour is gray, in the middle of the back red-brown. On each side with 4 or 5 oblique black stripes, more or less indistinct and irregular towards the ventral ends. The dorsal ends of the second and third stripes are most distinct, so that by young specimens they seem to be two pairs of black spots; by the youngs the stripes are very indistinct. On the venter there are two longitudinal, more or less indistinct blackish stripes.

The *vulva* conf Pl. I, fig. 1.

Measurements:

total length	6	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,3	»
breadth » »	2	»
length of the abdomen	4	»
breadth » »	3	»
length » » 1st leg	8,8	»
» » 2d »	7,1	»
» » 3d »	6,6	»
» » 4th »	8,1	»

Several females from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

Fam. Dysderidæ.

Subfam. Dysderinæ.

Orsolobus SIMON 1893.

EUG. SIMON, Hist. nat. d. Araign., ed. 2, t. 1, fasc. 2, p. 319.

As the type for this genus MR SIMON has constituted a species described by NICOLET in GAY, *Historia fisica y politica de Chile, Zoologia III*, p. 346, as belonging to the genus *Segestria*: *S. singularis* NIC. In Hist. Nat. d. Araignées, T. 1, p. 316 and 319, MR SIMON gives an account of the exterior morphology. He comes to that result that this genus is most related to the genus *Stalita* SCHÖDTE, which has the eyes reduced and which lives in caves in the southern parts of Europe.

In the collection of MR DUSÉN are two specimens — males —, which I believe must be a species of *Orsolobus*. Concerning the cephalothorax it is broad oval, a little convex and has the pars cephalica much narrower, of uniform breadth and in the front transversely abrupted. The eyes arranged in a transverse area, four in the a little procurved front-row and the two posterior ones obliquely behind the anterior lateral ones. The cheliceres are about twice as long as broad, tapering towards the apex. The claw short and the inner margin of the claw-furrow with two teeth, separated by an interval, the outer one even with two teeth nearly contiguous. The laminae maxillares and the labium are perfectly agreeing with those of the genus *Harpactes* (conf. the fig. 271 published by MR SIMON, l. c. p. 309). The sternum is broadly cordated and, projected between the posterior coxæ. The legs are long and slender. By *O. singularis* SIM. the anterior tibiae and metatarsi have spines. By the specimen in my collection I have seen some very small spines only on the front-side of the tibiae and at the apex of the metatarsi III and IV. The tarsi of the legs are a little clavated towards the apex and have two large claws situated on a short onychium (conf. Pl. I, fig. 2 c). Only by the ab-

sence of spines of the anterior legs my species differs from the description of this genus published by M. SIMON.

O. chelifera n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* red-brown, broadly oval, very tapering towards the transversely abrupted front; comparatively convex, the highest point behind the middle and from this towards the area of eyes nearly flat. The clypeus very low, scarcely as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The eyes surrounded by black rings. The whole cephalothorax clothed by short blackish hairs.

Eyes. The four anterior eyes form a row a little pro-curved. The anterior middle-eyes nearly contiguous and the distance from the lateral ones about as long as the half of the radius. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous and the posterior ones a little more separated than the anterior ones. All eyes nearly equal in size.

Cheliceres red-brown, about twice as long as broad, tapering towards the apex. The claw-furrow with two teeth on each margin.

Maxillæ and *labium* red-brown.

Sternum red-brown, broadly heart-shaped, projected between the posterior coxæ, clothed with short and fine black hairs.

Legs 1, 4, 2, 3, long and slender, pale yellow-brown, clothed with short pale hairs. The two first pair of legs without spines. The tibia III with two spines on the front-side and one on the hind-side; the metatarsus III near the apex with three short ones; the tibia IV on the hind-side with one spine at the distal part and two spines beneath at the apex; the metatarsus IV with one spine on the front-side near the middle and five spines in the distal part near the apex.

Abdomen long oval, pale brown, beneath with two small blackish spots near the mamillæ; clothed with short, dark hairs.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. I, fig. 2 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	4.5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1.8
breadth	1.5

length	of the abdomen		2,6 mm.
breadth	»	»	1,4 »
length	»	1st leg.	7,1 »
	»	2d	6,8
	»	3d »	5,6
	»	4th »	6,9 »

Two males from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

From the species *O. singularis* Nic. my species differs in several parts. The greatest difference is in the pedipalpi, which is easily visible by a comparison between the figures published by myself and by Mr SIMON (Hist. Nat. d. Araign. T. I, p. 316, fig. 283). An examination of the description published by NICOLET l. c. p. 346 shows the following differences: »thorace — gibboso —; pedibus robustis (!)» — corselete cubierto de largos pelos blondos, con visos de un hermoso color violeta».

Fam. Theridiidæ.

Theridium WALCK. 1805.

WALCKENAER, Tabl. Ar. 1805, p. 72 (a. p.).

T. gracile KEYSERLING 1884.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* dark brown, a little lighter on the pars cephalica, comparatively convex, broad oval, in the front nearly as broad as the half breadth of the pars thoracica; about as long as the second femur. The middle-pit short, blackish. The pars cephalica by distinct side-furrows separated from the pars thoracica. The clypeus a little higher than the area of the middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row nearly straight (very little recurved); the eyes about equal in size and the interval between the two middle-eyes a little longer than the distance from the lateral ones. The two lateral eyes a little prominent and contiguous. The area of the middle-eyes more broad than high, in front as broad as behind. The hind-row nearly straight (a little procurved); the eyes nearly equal in size and the interval between the two middle-eyes a little shorter than the distance from the lateral ones.

Cheliceres dark brown, about twice as long as the height of the clypeus.

Maxillæ and *labium* red-brown. The maxillæ about twice as long as broad, more than twice as long as the more broad than long labium, convergent.

Sternum reddish-brown, broadly heart-shaped, a little more long than broad, broadly projected between the last coxæ.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, pale yellow-brown, the femur I (and the apex of the tibiæ and the metatarsi) a little darker, clothed with long stiff hairs. The metatarsus shorter than the tibiæ on the first pair of legs.

Abdomen. — The ground-colour pale testaceous-gray. On the back with a great number of black small irregular spots which form a dark area at the sides limited by a folded line, in the middle-line in the front with a wedge-shaped pale, testaceous spot at the hind-end with a smaller, irregular, elongate one. The area around the spinners without spots. The other parts especially on the venter with an irregular blackish shade. The whole abdomen with comparatively long, whitish hairs.

Pedipalpus see Pl. I, fig. 3.

Measurements:

total length	3 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,6 »
breadth » » »	1,3 »
length » » abdomen	1,8 »
breadth » » »	1,4 »
length » » 1st leg	8 »
» » » 1d »	4,8 »
» » » 3d »	3,1 »
» » » 4th »	4,4 »

A single male from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

The male I have examined I must refer to this species described by count KEYSERLING in »Die Spinnen Amerikas«, Vol. 2, p. 1, pag. 32. In some less important characteristics my description differs from that published by Mr KEYSERLING. So for instance the clypeus is not fully twice as high as the area of eyes. The two rows of eyes ought to be straight,

but to me they seem to be *a little* curved, the front-row recurved and the hind-row procurved. The markings on the back of the abdomen are highly varying, especially by the female. Hitherto only one single male has been known, it was: »gelblichweiss, mit schwärzlichem, an den Seiten gezacktem Felde auf dem Rücken.» As for the measurements they agree very much. By the male the first leg is very long, longer than five times the length of the cephalothorax. By my specimen the first leg is proportionally shorter. At last my figure of the bulbus is very similar to that published by Mr KEYSERLING.

Before we know a male and several females from Chile.

To Th. *gracile* KEYS. I count even for the present two females from the lower part of the Aysen Valley. From the fig. 3 b, Pl. I it appears that the vulva is very similar to that published by count KEYSERLING in *Die Spinnen Amerikas* (Pl. II, fig. 16 b), on the contrary the abdomen is different in colour.

T. (?) *spirale* EMERT.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* light brown with the pars cephalica above *blackish* and with a black band around the margin. It is very broad, as broad as long, very tapering towards the rounded front. It is about as long as the half of the first tibia. The clypeus is a little impressed beneath the eyes, not fully as high as the half of the cheliceres. The side-furrows and the middle-pit very indistinct. In the black region of eyes scattered upturned bristles.

Eyes. — The front-row very slightly procurved. The middle-eyes a little larger than the lateral ones separated by an interval broader than their diameter. The distance from the lateral eyes about as long as the radius. The hind-row nearly straight. The interval between the middle ones scarcely as long as their diameter and much shorter than the distance from the lateral eyes. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous. The area of the middle-eyes as long as broad, very little broader in front.

Cheliceres pale brown, long, cylindrical, a little more than twice the length of the clypeus, a little narrower than the femur.

Maxillæ and *labium* dark brown.

Sternum more long than broad, light brown with a blackish shade around the margin.

Legs 1, 4, 2, 3, light yellowish; the femur I with a dark brown ring around the apex and with two such spots in the proximal part beneath. The femur II with a brown ring around the apex and with such a spot in the middle beneath. The other femora only with rings around the apex. The tibiae and the metatarsi in the middle and at the ends with brown rings. The metatarsus I shorter than the tibia I. The legs are clothed with comparatively long hairs.

Abdomen a little more long than broad and high, nearly globulous, slightly pointed towards the mamillæ. On the dorsal side in the middle-line a pale grayish band, at the sides with angle-formed incisions. On each side of this band black irregular spots, largest towards the front and distributed even on the sides of abdomen. The ground-colour on the sides and on the venter grayish to light grayish-brown. Before the mamillæ a blackish transverse band and before the middle an irregular band of the same colour reaching up over the sides to the large black spots on the foremost part of the dorsal side of abdomen. The abdomen is clothed with short light hairs.

Vulva seems to be a transverse oval pit, but is not full-grown by my specimen.

Measurements:

total length	2,6 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1, »
breadth » » »	0,98 »
length » » abdomen	1,8 »
breadth » » »	1,7 »
length » 1st leg	6,3 »
» » 2d »	4,1 »
» » 3d »	3, »
» » 4th »	4,2 »

A single specimen from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

Episinus LATREILLE 1809.

LATREILLE. Gen. Crust., etc. IV 1809, p. 371.

E. Dusénii n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* blackish-brown, more or less pale testaceous in the middle-line and with pale testaceous

margins. It is nearly round, about as long as broad with the clypeus as broad as a third of the breadth of pars thoracica. The pars cephalica comparatively small and low, by deep side-furrows separated from the pars thoracica. This is a little higher than the former and has a deep and long middle-furrow, on each side of which it is a little swollen. The clypeus is strongly impressed beneath the front-row of eyes, and is a little shorter than the cheliceres. Dark up-turned bristles in the region of the eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is slightly recurved, and has the eyes equal in size; the interval between the two middle-eyes nearly twice as long as the diameter of eyes and more than twice as long as the distance from the lateral ones. The anterior middle-eyes strongly prominent. The two lateral eyes separated by a space shorter than their radius. The hind-row is slightly recurved; the interval between the two middle-eyes about as long as their diameter and a little longer than the distance from the lateral ones. The area of the middle-eyes nearly squarish.

Cheliceres testaceous-brown, cylindrical, narrower than the first femur, about a third longer than the height of the clypeus.

Maxilla and *labium* blackish-brown. The former more than twice as long as the labium, forwards curved towards each other. The labium rounded at the apex, nearly twice as broad as long.

Sternum blackish-brown, more long than broad, nearly triangular, rounded in front and projected between the posterior coxæ; with scattered short blackish hairs.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, yellowish; the following parts are black: the first femur in the distal part and on the whole ventral side, a ring at the apex and a small spot beneath in the proximal part of the femora II and III, the apical half and a small spot beneath near the base on the femur IV; more or less the patellæ I—IV; two more or less distinct rings on the tibiæ I—IV; two very indistinct rings on the metatarsi I—IV. The legs are densely clothed by long fine hairs.

Abdomen ovate, broadest in the hind-part, a little pointed towards the mamillæ; the dorsal side is pale testaceous with scattered very small dots; at the posterior end it is marked with irregular blackish angle-shaped transverse spots, which

are longer and more confluent towards the mamillæ. On the sides of abdomen there are numerous blackish more or less confluent spots, which in the foremost part form some irregular oblique stripes. On the venter are more or less distinct blackish spots near the mamillæ and on each side of the vulva. On two specimens the abdomen is very dark with indistinct markings. It is clothed with comparatively long brownish hairs.

The *Vulva* conf. Pl. I, fig. 4.

Measurements:

total length	4, mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,46 »
breadth » » »	1,32 »
length » » abdomen	3,2 »
breadth » » »	2,1 »
length » » 1st leg	6,9 »
» » » 2d »	4,6 »
» » » 3d »	3,6 »
» » » 4th »	7,3 »

The collection contains three ad. females from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, jan. 1897.

Ulesanis L. KOCH.

L. KOCH, Ar. Austr., 1872, p. 242.

U. scutula (NIC.) KEYSERLING. — (Pl. I, fig. 5 a, b.)

KEYSERLING, Die Spinn. Amerikas. Theridiidæ. Bd. II 1886, p. 18.

To this species I refer a single adult male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

Cephalothorax is broad oval, a little more long than broad. The front is nearly half as broad as the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is very high convex, a little sloping towards the eyes. The clypeus very inclined beneath the anterior middle-eyes, higher than the area of the middle-eyes. The colour is red-brown and it is clothed by short white adpressed hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is nearly straight; the middle-eyes a little larger than the other eyes and the interval between them a little longer than their diameter and a little

longer than the distance from the lateral ones. Seen from above the anterior middle-eyes are strongly projected and also the anterior row strongly recurved. The two lateral eyes are contiguous and situated on a high tumulus, at least the anterior lateral eye. The hind-row is slightly recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes a little longer. The area of the middle-eyes about as broad as long, broader in front.

Mouth-parts red-brown, as by the female.

Sternum reddish, heart-shaped, a little more long than broad, broadly projected between the last pair of coxæ.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, yellow, densely clothed with fine short hairs. The tarsi a little longer than the metatarsi, on the first pair of legs nearly equal in length.

Abdomen is reddish-brown, paler on the ventral side. On the back with a blackish transverse shade in front and with a shorter transverse recurved blackish band in the middle. The shape is nearly agreeing with the description published by Count KEYSERLING, but the shoulders are rounded and have no prominences.

Bulbus conf. Pl. I, fig. 5 b.

Measurements:

total length	2,3 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,1
breadth " "	0,81
length abdomen	1,8
breadth " "	1,5
height " "	1,6
length 1st leg	2,
2d "	1,72
3d "	1,52
4th "	2,1

Fam. Argiopidæ.

Subfam. Linyphiinæ.

Linyphia LATREILLE 1804.

LATREILLE, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XXIV, 1804, p. 134.

L. aysenensis n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* pale testaceous with a black narrow middle-stripe, which most commonly reaches from the hind-edge nearly to the posterior eyes. On the sides of the pars thoracica is a more or less distinct blackish band (the margins are pale testaceous). The eyes are surrounded by black rings. The cephalothorax is much shorter than the first femur; it is elongate-oval, a little tapering in front. The pars cephalica is by indistinct side-furrows separated from the pars thoracica. The clypeus is nearly vertical, about as high as the area of middle-eyes.

Eyes. The front-row is a little recurved; the eyes are equal in size; the two middle-eyes separated by an interval as long as their radius and the distance from the lateral eyes more than twice as long. The two lateral eyes are contiguous, and little prominent. The hind-row is slightly recurved; the middle-eyes, which are much larger than the other eyes, are situated on large black tumuli and separated from each other by an interval twice as long as their diameter and a little longer than the distance from the lateral ones. The area of the middle-eyes more broad than long, much narrower in front.

Cheliceres light brown, nearly twice as long as broad, broader than the first femur; in the proximal part swollen, very tapering towards the apex. The outer claw-furrow near the base of the claw with two teeth and near the apex of the clasped claw with a single one. The inner margin with five very small ones.

Maxillæ and *labium* testaceous-brown.

Sternum black, oval, more long than broad, projected between the posterior coxæ and clothed with scattered long white upturned hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellow-brown with a blackish shade around the apex of the joints; they are densely clothed with short blackish hairs and have numerous long and fine spines on all joints except the tarsi.

Abdomen long oval, a little tapering towards the hind-end. The back is white. On the posterior half there are three pairs of black spots, the two first ones more or less rounded; the last pair consists of two short oblique bands. Behind these spots a single one above the mamillæ. On some specimens the two first pairs of spots are confluent to two angle-bended transverse bands and the last pair plus the impaired spot confluent to a single very large one. The sides of the abdomen are white, sometimes with a longitudinal irregular blackish band. The venter black.

Vulva conf. Pl. I. fig. 6.

Measurements:

total length	5, mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,8 "
breadth	1,4 "
length abdomen	3,5 "
breadth " 	2,3 "
length 1st leg.	11,5 "
2d 	9,8 "
3d 	6,3 "
4th 	8,4 "

Numerous adult females from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

Subfam. Tetragnathinæ.

Metææ.

Meta C. Koch 1836.

C. Koch in H. Schäffer, Deutschl. Ins., 1836.

M. echinata n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, tapering towards the front, which is about half as broad as the broadest part of the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is very low; the side-furrows indistinct. The central-furrow is very deeply im-

pressed. The colour is brown; in the middle-line of the pars thoracica is a comparatively broad blackish band, which on the pars cephalica is divided into two branches. Along the margins are broad blackish bands. The clypeus is a little higher than the diameter of the anterior eyes.

Eyes. The front-row is a little recurved; the eyes about equal in size; the interval between the two middle-eyes is about as broad as the diameter of the eyes and much shorter than the distance from the lateral ones. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous, and a little prominent. The hind-row nearly straight; the eyes about equal in size and separated by intervals, which are about equal in length and much longer than the diameter of the eyes. The area of the middle-eyes is nearly as broad as long, very little narrower in front.

Cheliceres dark brown, much narrower than the first femur, nearly twice as long as broad, very little tapering towards the apex. The outer margin of the claw-furrow with three teeth, the inner one with only two.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale testaceous, of ordinary shape.

Sternum blackish-brown, about as broad as long, triangular, clothed with comparatively short whitish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, testaceous-brown with an indistinct blackish shade especially towards the apex of the tibial joints. The legs are clothed with short light hairs and with scattered long blackish bristles. On all joints except the tarsi with long black spines.

Abdomen elongate-oval, dark grayish-brown, on the back with a blackish mark, most visible as indistinct blackish irregular bands along the sides. It is densely clothed with short light hairs.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. II, fig. 1 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	6,	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2.8	
breadth » » 	2.1	»
length abdomen	3.2	
breadth » 	1.8	
length 1st leg	22.2	
2d 	14.9	
» 3d 	7.3	
» 4th 	11,	

One single male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

M. torta n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, tapering towards the front, which is about half as broad as the broadest part of the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is very low; the side-furrows are indistinct. The central-furrow is very deeply impressed. The colour is dark brown; the central-furrow and the margins are blackish. The clypeus is a little higher than the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. The front-row is a little recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval about as long as their radius and the distance from the lateral ones more than twice as long. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous, a little prominent. The hind-row nearly straight (very little recurved); the middle-eyes separated by an interval about as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones about twice as long. The area of middle-eyes nearly as broad as long, as broad in front as behind. All eyes nearly equal in size and surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres dark brown. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with three teeth; the outer one with only two.

Maxilla and *labium* testaceous-brown, blackish towards the base.

Sternum light brown, nearly triangular, about as broad as long, clothed with scattered long whitish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, brown; densely clothed with short light-coloured hairs and with scattered long black bristles. All joints except the tarsi with long black spines.

Abdomen elongate oval dark grayish-brown, on the back with indistinct irregular dark brown marks towards the sides; densely clothed with short light hairs.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. II. fig. 2 a. b.

Measurements:

total length	6, mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,8 »
breadth	2,2
length abdomen	3,4 »
breadth	2,2
length » 1st leg	21,5 »

length of the 2d leg	13,8 mm.
3d 	7,2 »
4th »	11, »

One single male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, jan. 1897.

M. chilensis n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, tapering towards the front, which is about half as broad as the broadest part of the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is slightly convex; the side-furrows indistinct. The central-furrow very deep and broad. The colour is brown; in the middle-line is a blackish longitudinal band, which is much broader on the pars cephalica; the margins with a narrow black band. The clypeus is almost as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is slightly recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval nearly as broad as their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes nearly twice as long as their diameter. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous, very little prominent. The hind-row slightly recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones twice as long. The area of the middle-eyes very little more long than broad. All eyes about equal in size and surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres pale testaceous-brown, comparatively short and thick; the inner margin of the claw-furrow with four, the outer one with three strong teeth.

Maxillæ pale testaceous, blackish at the base.

Labium blackish.

Sternum nearly triangular, about as broad as long, black with a lighter brownish shade in the middle, densely clothed with long black hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3 yellow-brown; the femora especially the first ones with a blackish ring at the apex; the patellæ more or less blackish; the tibiæ with a blackish ring at the apex and one in the middle of the proximal part; the metatarsi with a more or less distinct blackish ring at the apex. All joints densely clothed with short and long blackish hairs and bristles. All joints except the tarsi with numerous long black spines.

Abdomen is oval, a little tapering towards the hind-end. The colour is gray with black markings. On the back is a longitudinal broad black band which on the shoulders is broadest and forms two backwards pointed spots united by a transverse blackish shade. Behind this part the band is suddenly contracted. The rest is a little broader in the front and at the corners projected in small forwards directed points, backwards it is of an equal breadth towards the mamillæ. The sides of the abdomen with small irregular longitudinally arranged spots. The venter is black with two longitudinal pale testaceous bands.

Vulva conf. Pl. I. fig. 7.

Measurements:

total length	6,	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,8	
breadth »	2,2	
length » abdomen	4,	
breadth » »	3,	
length » 1st leg	13,6	
» 2d	9,8	
» 3d	5,9	
» 4th	8,1	

One single female from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

M. cordillera n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* broad oval, a little more long than broad, tapering towards the front, which is about half as broad as the broadest part of the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is very low and the side-furrows very indistinct. The central-furrow broad and deep. The colour pale yellow at the margins with a narrow faint shade. The clypeus nearly as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval nearly as broad as the diameter of the eyes and the distance from the lateral ones more than twice as long. The two lateral eyes nearly contiguous, very little prominent. The hind-row slightly recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones about twice as long. The area

of the middle-eyes a little more long than broad, as broad in front as behind. All eyes equal in size and surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres yellow-brown, very short and thick; the inner claw-furrow with four, the outer one with three strong teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* yellow-brown.

Sternum yellow-brown, triangular, a little more long than broad, densely clothed by long light hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellow-brown, densely clothed with short and long hairs; all joints except the tarsi with long black spines.

Abdomen broad oval, dark grayish-brown, on the back with a broad longitudinal dark brown band, which is more or less indented at the margins. On some specimens this band is not visible.

Vulva conf. Pl. II. fig. 3.

Measurements:

total length	7,2 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,5
breadth	2,3
length abdomen	5,5
breadth	4,
length 1st leg	14,6
2d	10,6
3d	6,
4d	8,6

Some adult females from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

Diphyeæ.

Diphya NICOLET.

NICOLET in Gay, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile. Zool. III 1849, p. 404.

This interesting genus was described by NICOLET in 1849, which arachnologist counted four species to it, viz. *D. macrophthalma*, *crassipes*, *longipes* and *brevipès*. Of those only *D. macrophthalma* has been found again and by Mr. SIMON in a paper: *Déscriptions de quelques Arachnides du Chili et Remarques synonymiques sur quelques-unes des espèces décrites par NICOLET* (in Ann. Soc. Ent. de France (6) T. 8. 1888 p.

217—222) afresh described. Concerning the type-specimens for the other species Mr. SIMON states them to be destroyed and adds to this communication that the descriptions published by NICOLET are too incomplete for recognizing the species. Subsequently a new species — *D. limbata* — has been described by SIMON in *Arachnides recueillis à la Terre de Feu par M. Carlos Backhausen* (2^{ème} Mém.) (in An. del Mus. Nacional de Buenos Aires T. V. 1896, p. 141—45) and in my paper *Contribution to the knowledge of the Spider Fauna of the Magellan Territories* (in Svenska Expeditionen till Magellansländerna. Bd II. N:o 10) I described a species *D. bilineata* thereto induced by the incomplete and short descriptions we have of *D. macrophthalma* NIC. and *limbata* SIM. and by the difficulty to form an absolutely accurate idea of the structure of the exterior genital organs only from a short description without figures. In fact this species — according to a communication by Mr. SIMON — for the present must be regarded as probably identical with *D. limbata* SIM. In the collection of Mr. P. DUSÉN there are three species, which no doubt are to be regarded as new to science, and two of which are of a special interest by being represented even by males, hitherto not known of any species. By these finds our knowledge of this species has been a little enlarged.

The cephalothorax is oval, tapering towards the front, which is comparatively high. The pars cephalica is high convex, more or less distinctly separated from the much lower pars thoracica. In the middle of this is a transverse, nearly oval depression. The colour of the cephalothorax is more or less pale yellow-brown and on the sides are blackish bands, which sometimes are nearly effaced. The both rows of eyes are recurved and the lateral eyes are separated by an interval about twice as long as their diameter. The anterior middle-eyes are always much smaller than the others and the intervals, which are equal in length, are not broader than the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The clypeus is narrow, never higher than the diameter of the lateral anterior eyes. The cheliceres are by the female short, about twice as long, as broad but by the male much longer. The claw-furrow has by both sexes at the outer margin three very strong teeth, at the inner margin four. On the outside of the outer teeth there is a row of about nine long stiff hairs. The maxillæ

and the labium are very similar to that of the group *Aranææ*. The anterior legs are very characteristic by having an armature of in a row arranged long spines on the inner side of the three distal joints.¹ The claws are different on the anterior and the posterior legs. On the anterior legs the superior claws (conf. Pl. III, fig. 1 c) are long, a little curved and have short and fine teeth along their whole length. On the posterior legs (conf. Pl. III, fig. 1 d) these claws are without teeth in their apical parts. The inferior claw has a long down-bended apex and at the base one short tooth. On all tarsi I have seen some *ungues spurii*. Mr. SIMON says in *Hist. Nat. d. Araignées* T. I fasc. 3 p. 743: «Leurs tarse, dépourvus de griffes auxiliaires.» The abdomen of these species are more or less oval, sometimes by *D. rugosa* TULLGR. with low conical corners behind the shoulders. Concerning the genital organs see the figures.

Of this genus we know also one species from Madagascar and one from the Cape Colony.

D. spinifera n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, nearly heart-shaped, very long tapering towards the front, which is a little broader than the half of the broadest part of the *pars thoracica*. The *pars cephalica* is high convex; the side-furrows are indistinct. In the middle of the *pars thoracica* is a very small *transverse* impression. The clypeus is about as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes. Especially in the area of eyes white hairs. The colour is pale testaceous. On each side a blackish longitudinal broad band, which is blackest at the margins, the intermediate part is often more or less effaced, sometimes there are two bands on each side.

Eyes. — The front-row is very little recurved; the middle-eyes much smaller than the other eyes; the intervals between the anterior eyes nearly equal and a little broader than the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The two lateral eyes nearly equal in size and separated by a distance about twice as long as the diameter of the anterior lateral eye. The hind-row recurved, the eyes and the intervals between them about equal in size a little broader than the diameter of the

¹ By the males these spines are much finer and slender.

length of the 1st leg	6,6 mm.
» » 2d	5,9 »
» » 3d	3,6 »
» » 4th	5,2 »

Numerous adult females from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

Male. — In the collection were among a great number of females of this and the following species two adult males. It is a very difficult matter to know to which species I ought to refer each specimen, when these are by the females as well as by the two males very similar in their characteristics except in the genital organs. On account of the colour I refer to this species a male, the pedipalpus of which I have drawn up in the fig. 4, Pl. II.

The *cephalothorax* agrees very much in shape with that of the female, but the side-furrows are a little more distinct. The broad lateral bands are as by the female darkest at the margins, and thus nearly divided into two lateral bands. The diagram of *eyes* very similar to that of the female. *Cheliceres* much longer and narrower than by the female, nearly *thrice* as long as broad. The outer margin of the claw-furrow with three strong teeth, the inner one with four, of which the apical tooth is much larger than the others. The *maxillæ* seem to me to be a little more long than broad. *Sternum* is very similar to that of the females, but is a little more dark red-brown in the middle than by the majority of the females. *Legs* 1, 2, 4, 3, are yellowish without darker rings and spots. The row of long spines on the tibia and metatarsus of the anterior pair of legs are distinct, but the spines are more fine and hair-like. *Abdomen* is characterized by the large whitish dorsal area, which has in the posterior part some black dots in the middle-line. No other dark markings on the back. The sides of the abdomen and the venter are coloured as by the female, but the ventral middle-line is not effaced in the middle-line and has only four pairs of very small testaceous dots. The *mamillæ* is surrounded by a blackish ring. — The *pedipalpus* conf. Pl. II, fig. 4 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	2,8 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,6 »
breadth " "	1,3 »
length " abdomen	1,8 »
breadth " "	1,3 »
length " 1st leg	6,7 »
" " 2d "	5,7 »
" " 3d "	3,4 "
" " 4th "	4,6 »

D. pallida n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax*. The shape as by the previous species. The colour is pale testaceous. On the pars thoracica there is a broad blackish marginal band on each side, confluent behind. This band is sometimes more or less effaced. The pars cephalica has in its foremost part a red-brown shade. The clypeus is a little more impressed and is not as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is a little recurved and the middle-eyes much smaller than the lateral eyes. The intervals between the eyes nearly equal in length and about as long as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The two lateral eyes separated by a space about as long as thrice the diameter of the anterior lateral ones. The hind-row recurved; the eyes nearly equal in size and the intervals between them about as long as the diameter of the middle-ones. The area of the middle-eyes much more longer than broad and much narrower in front. All eyes surrounded by black rings and the lateral ones a little prominent.

Cheliceres, maxillæ and labium as by the previous species.

Sternum red-brown with black margins, sometimes almost entirely blackish, with long black hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellowish olivaceous without dark distinct rings. In other parts agreeing with the previous species.

Abdomen is on the back white without black markings or with a curved lateral band on each side of the foremost part. This band consists of more or less confluent irregular black spots. On the sides a triangular black spot sometimes nearly effaced. The venter has a black middle-band, which in its posterior half is more or less effaced and sometimes is

divided in two longitudinal bands. On all my specimens there is no black ring around the mamillæ.

Vulva conf. Pl. III, fig. 2 a.

Measurements:

total length	4,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,5
breadth	1,3
length abdomen	3,5
breadth	2,5
length 1st leg	7,2
2d 	6,3
3d 	4
4th 	5,6

Several adult females from the same locality.

Male. — The *cephalothorax* is yellow-brown. on each side of the *pars thoracica* is a broad blackish band, blackest at the margin. They are not confluent behind. The *pars cephalica* has no reddish shade in front. The side-furrows is very distinct and from the middle-pit radiate some shallow furrows on each side. The diagram of *eyes* similar with that of the female. *Chelicæres* are about thrice as long as broad (conf. Pl. III, fig. 2 b), very dark brown-coloured. The armature as by the previous species. *Maxillæ* and *labium* dark blackish-brown with red-brown tips. *Maxillæ* more rectangular, a little more long than broad. *Sternum* as by the female. *Legs* 1, 2, 4, 3, brownish as by the female. The spiniformed hairs on the anterior pair of legs much finer. *Abdomen* is on the back whitish testaceous with reddish shade in the middle, which forms a longitudinal very broad band. In the middle of the foremost part this reddish colour is more or less effaced. No black spots on the back. The sides of abdomen and the venter as by the male of the previous species. *Pedipalpus* conf. Pl. III, fig. 2 c.

Measurements:

total length	3,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,8
breadth	1,4
length abdomen	2,1
breadth	1,5

length of the 1st leg	7,2 mm.
» » 2d 	6,8 »
3d 	3,8 »
4th 	5,2 »

D. rugosa n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax*. The shape agrees nearly with that of the previous species, but the pars cephalica is higher and more distinctly separated from the pars thoracica. The clypens is about as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes. The colour is pale yellow-brown, on each side a broad blackish band, which on the pars cephalica stretches a more or less distinct lateral branch towards the middle-line.

Eyes. — The front-row very slightly recurved, the middle-eyes much smaller than the lateral ones; the intervals about equal in length and nearly as long as the diameter of the middle-eyes. The two lateral eyes separated by a space nearly twice as long as their diameter. The hind-row strongly recurved, the intervals about equal and nearly as broad as the diameter of the posterior middle-eyes. The area of the middle-eyes much narrower in front and much more long than broad. All eyes surrounded by black rings and the lateral ones a little prominent.

Cheliceres as by the previous species.

Maxillæ and *labium* black with yellow tips.

Sternum reddish with black margins and clothed with long black hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, olivaceous-yellow with dark rings in the middle of the femora and tibiæ. These rings are most distinct on the third and fourth pair of legs. In other parts nearly agreeing with the previous species.

Abdomen very broad oval, with more one or less distinct low conical corner behind the shoulder on each side. The colour is testaceous; the foremost part of the back, especially between the two projected corners with numerous transversally arranged irregular black spots. The hind-part of the back only with some few scattered black dots. On the sides large blackish spots, broadest in front and there more or less effaced, confluent behind and with scattered small testaceous irregular dots or stripes. On the venter with two

narrow blackish stripes. The mamillæ more or less surrounded by black colour.

Vulva conf. the fig. 3, Pl. III.

Measurements:

total length	4,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,8 »
breadth	1,5 .
length abdomen	3 »
breadth »	3 »
length 1st leg	7,1 »
» 2d	6,2 »
» » 3d	3,9 »
» 4th	5,1 »

Three adult females from the same locality.

Subfam. Argiopinae.

Araneæ.

Araneus CLERCK 1757.

CLERCK. Svenska spindlar 1757.

A. flaviventris (NIC.).

NICOLET, l. c. p. 494 (sub *Epeira*).

Of this species the collection contains several adult females from the upper as well as from the lower part of the Aysen Valley.

Among the specimens there are some adult ones, which are uniformly dark brown-coloured on the back. The black longitudinal stripes on the venter are nearly invisible. The cephalothorax, the mouth-parts and the legs are very dark brown, the rings on the legs are very indistinct. On a young specimen of the ordinary form the cephalothorax has on each side a broad dark brown band.

A. aysenensis n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* oval, much more long than broad, the front a little broader than the half of the broadest part of the pars thoracica. It is very little convex on the pars cephalica. The side-furrows very deep. The transverse

impression very distinct. The colour is in the middle testaceous to red-brown with two dark brown spots on the pars cephalica behind the eyes and middle-stripe before the transverse impression. The sides of cephalothorax are dark brown. The clypeus nearly as high as the area of middle-eyes. The whole cephalothorax densely clothed with short adpressed yellow hairs, which are much longer in the region of eyes and behind the lateral eyes form a little brush of forwards curved, densely situated hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is straight. The middle-eyes separated by an interval about as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones about thrice as long. The two lateral eyes contiguous, situated on a low tumulus. The hind-row strongly recurved, the interval between the middle-eyes shorter than their diameter and the distance a little more than thrice as long. The area of the middle-eyes situated on a large tumulus is about as long as broad, a little broader in front.

Cheliceres dark brown of ordinary shape the inner margin of the claw-furrow with three strong teeth, the outer one with four, of which the first and third are much larger than the others.

Maxillæ and *labium* dark brown with testaceous tips.

Sternum blackish-brown, clothed with short whitish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3; the femora and the patellæ dark red-brown; the tibiæ dark brown with a more or less pale ring near the base; all metatarsi with a broad pale whitish testaceous ring near the base and the tarsi with a more or less distinct narrow one. The legs are densely clothed with grayish-yellowish hairs and have a great number of short black and white spines.

Abdomen is broad oval, tapering towards the maxillæ, very high. On each shoulder a large but low tubercle. On an adult specimen the back is uniformly dark brown. This area is on the sides limited by a waved black line. The sides of the abdomen is dark brown with some indistinct backwards directed oblique blackish bands. The venter dark brown with two yellowish spots in the middle, one on each side of the middle-line. The maxillæ black. The whole abdomen is densely clothed with short adpressed yellowish hairs. On the back four impressed black dots. Especially charac-

terizing for this species is a number of *small brushes of long upturned yellow bristles on the back* of the abdomen. These brushes are arranged in five longitudinal rows and are about five in each row. — By a young specimen there is in the middle of the back a nearly triangular dark spot, limited by a narrow black waved stripe. In the middle of this spot some longitudinally arranged light spots.

Vulva conf. Pl. III, fig. 4 a—c.

Measurements:

total length	13,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	6 »
breadth » » »	4,2 »
length » » abdomen	10 »
breadth » » »	8,2 »
length » » 1st leg	17,2 »
» » » 2d »	16 »
» » » 3d »	10 »
» » » 4th »	15,2 »

Three ad. females from the upper, a single young one from the lower part of the Aysen Valley.

A. mammiferus n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* oval, more long than broad; the front is about half as broad as the broadest part of the pars thoracica. It is slightly convex, the pars cephalica is distinctly separated from the pars thoracica. The transverse impression distinct. On the sides of pars thoracica shallow radiating furrows. The colour of the pars thoracica is pale yellowish, that of the pars cephalica blackish-brown. The clypeus is about as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. Especially the pars cephalica is clothed with long adpressed thick snow-white hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is very little recurved; the middle-eyes are separated by an interval nearly as broad as the diameter of the eyes and the distance from the lateral eyes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long. The two lateral eyes are nearly contiguous, obliquely situated on a low tubercle. The hind-row slightly recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval nearly as long as the diameter of the eyes and the distance from the lateral ones more than twice as long. The area of

the middle-eyes about as broad as long, broader in front, situated on a large tumulus.

Cheliceres are short and thick; the colour is greenish-testaceous. The outer margin of the claw-furrow with four teeth, the third of these is smaller; the inner margin with five teeth, the fourth and the fifth are very small.

Maxillæ and *labium* blackish with pale testaceous tips.

Sternum is yet black, clothed with long whitish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, the colour is sometimes nearly uniformly brown, a little darker on the four distal joints, with some very small black spots beneath on the three posterior femora; sometimes the legs have large black spots and rings. On an adult female from the upper part of the Aysén Valley the legs have the following colouring: the femur I and II pale yellow with the apex dark brown, the femur III and IV pale yellow with a blackish ring around the apex and a black small spot beneath; the four distal joints on the legs I and II dark brown, on the legs III and IV dark brown with a paler shade in the middle. All joints with short and long white and black hairs or bristles and with numerous black spines.

Abdomen is oval, longly tapering towards the hind-end. In front very high and projected above the cephalothorax. On each shoulder it has a high conical projection, a little forwards and outwards directed. The back is more or less flat and the rounded hind-end is vertically abrupted. The colour is dark brown. From each protuberance runs to the hind-end a narrow blackish stripe, including a dark brown backwards tapering area. The sides of the abdomen are dark brown with some indistinct pale oblique stripes. The venter has two blackish longitudinal bands. In the middle of each a round, small whitish spot. The whole abdomen is clothed with short adpressed whitish to bright yellowish hairs and with scattered long upturned black bristles.

Vulva conf. Pl. III, fig. 5.

Measurements:

total length	7 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,5 »
breadth » » »	2 »
length » » abdomen	5,5 »
breadth » » »	3,3 »

height ¹ of the abdomen	5,2 mm.
length » » 1st leg	9,6 »
» » » 2d »	8,8 »
» » » 3d »	5,6 »
» » » 4th »	8,4 »

Of this species the collection contains several adult females from the upper as well as from the lower part of the Aysen Valley.

Fam. Mimetidæ.

Gnolus SIMON.

SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. C. R. 1879, p. LVIII.

This genus was constituted by Mr SIMON 1879 l. c. and counts for the present a little more than half a dozen species all found i South America. As the type for the genus he regards *Arkys cordiformis* NIC. With this species he even unites as sure species *Arkys spiculator* NIC. and *limbatus* NIC. In some later papers (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1893 and Act. Soc. Sc. du Chile 1896) the same arachnologist has described two species from Brazil and one — the most remarkable — *Gnolus angulifrons* SIM. from Chile. By these three species the limitation of this genus has in an essential degree been extended. In the collection of Mr DUSÉN are the following species: *G. spiculator* (NIC.), *cordiformis* (NIC.), *angulifrons* SIM. and two new species *G. affinis* and *zonulatus*, the first nealy related to *G. spiculator* (NIC.), the second very nearly to *G. angulifrons* SIM.

Concerning the systematic state and generic relations of the genus *Gnolus* Mr SIMON has pronounced two different opinions. In his paper *Note sur les Epeiridæ de la sous-famille des Arcyinae* (Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. 1879) he has in one group *Arcyinae* united the genus *Arcys* WALCK., *Gnolus* SIM. and *Oarces* SIM. In the second edition of *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées* T. I, fasc. 4 he has changed his opinion and refers the genus *Oarces* to *Mimetidæ* and forms for the other two genus two different groups *Arcyeæ* and *Gnoleæ*, and retains them in the family *Argiopidæ*.

¹ From the apex of the protuberance on the shoulder to the rima genitalis.

Being in the position to examine more closely some forms of the genus *Gnolus* as also *Oarces reticulatus* (Níc.) that opinion has forced itself upon me, that these two genus are so nearly related to each other as to make it impossible to refer them to different families. A study of the material I have disposed of (of *Oarces reticulatus* I have had only one subad. female) shows enough to prove that opinion. For several reasons I refer them to the family *Mimetidæ*. I do not do so, however, without hesitation, not having examined any forms of the genus *Arcys* — hitherto only found in Australia — and some other argiopids, to which these genus show a great affinity. Before the description of the species I will give a general view of the exterior morphology of these spiders, which though not proving my above expressed opinion, may show that the present limitaton of the genus *Gnolus* probably is too wide.

The cephalothorax is oval and is by most species narrower in front. Only by *G. angulifrons* SIM. it is broader and on each angle strongly projected, a characteristic, which we find by the australian genus *Arcys*. Generally the pars cephalica is not higher than the low pars thoracica, but by the species *G. angulifrons* SIM. and *zonulatus* TULLGR. this part is highly convex, much higher than the pars thoracica. That is even a characteristic for *Arcys*. The side-furrows are generally distinct and from the hind-end of pars cephalica runs backwards a deep central-furrow. The clypeus varies a little in height, as highest it is twice as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

The area of the eyes is very broad, dependent on the breadth of the front. The distance between the lateral and the middle-eyes is consequently very long. By that characteristic these species differ from the genus *Oarces*, but it is not of any great importance. The area of the middle-eyes is always narrower in front than behind by *Gnolus* as well as by *Oarces*. The two lateral eyes are commonly contiguous. By *G. angulifrons* they are distinctly separated and the posterior one is situated on the apex of the lateral projection. By *Oarces* the two lateral eyes are separated, but by these genus the cephalothorax has a normal shape. The genus *Arcys* has the eyes arranged nearly similarly with *Gnolus*, but differs especially by having the area of the middle-eyes

much more long than broad (by *Gnolus* it commonly is about as broad as long or a little more broad than long) and by having the anterior lateral eyes much larger than the posterior ones (by *Gnolus* and *Oarces* all eyes are nearly equal in size).

The cheliceres are by *Gnolus* as well as by *Oarces* comparatively short and thick, very convex on the front-side, with nearly straight and parallel side-contours. The claw is very broad at the base and strongly curved. The inner margin of the claw-furrow has no or some very small teeth. On the contrary the outer one has a more characteristic armature, which may distinctly prove an affinity with *Oarces* absolutely prohibiting to place these two genus within different families. An examination of the exterior margin by *Gnolus spiculator* (Níc.) (Pl. V, fig. 1) shows the following facts. Along the side of the clasped claw is a somewhat elevated chitinous edge in length about a third of the length of the claw. On this are six long and strong a little curved bristles, all arranged in a row. Nearer the apex of the claw are three teeth, of which the middle-one is the largest. A little above this row of teeth is a second row of six long bristles. It is to observe that in the first row the bristles have the intervals equal in length and that the middle ones are the stoutest; in the second row the interval between the first and the second bristle is longer than those between the other bristles, which have the intervals about equal in length. Now if we examine a chelicer of *Gnolus augulifrons* SIM. we find that the first row of bristles (there are seven on the examined specimen) has the first one continually fine and bristle-like but the others are more or less spiniformed. This species has only one but a large tooth. The second row of bristles has not been changed (conf. Pl. V, fig. 2).

If at last we compare with these two examples the chelicer of *Oarces reticulatus* (Níc.) (conf. Pl. V, fig. 3) we find here perfectly the same arrangement. In the first row the first bristle is still a long, at the base a little thickened bristle, the second is spiniformed, at the apex fine and slender, but the other five have been transformed into veritable spines, of which the first are the longest. The tooth is here very small. Consequently in the same proportion as the bristles have been transformed into spines the armature of

teeth has been reduced. The second row of bristles is perfectly identical with that of the previous species.

Maxillæ, labium and sternum are very similar by these species.

The legs, especially the two first pairs, show the greatest peculiarities. The two first pairs are always the longest and thickest. Commonly the tibiæ and the metatarsi are distinctly flattened beneath and the metatarsi and even the tarsi are by some species a little curved. By the armature of the tibiæ and metatarsi this genus shows a great affinity with the family Mimetidæ. So for instance in a high degree by *Gnolus cordiformis* (Níc.), the armature of which as much reminds of that by Mimetidæ as that of *Oarces reticulatus* (Níc.). Except some scattered long spines there is by the females beneath on the both sides of these joints a row of spines. By *Gnolus spiculatur* (Níc.) (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 2) there are on the inner or anterior side four spines or spiniformed bristles about thrice as long as the breadth of the joint. By *Gnolus cordiformis* (Níc.) (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 1 a, b) there are five much shorter and stouter spines and between each of them a very short one. Between the distal long spine and the apex of the joint are three shorter ones growing in length towards the apex. By *Gnolus angulifrons* (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 3) there are three spines not distinctly arranged in a row. By *Oarces reticulatus* (Níc.) there are seven spines distinctly arranged in a row and in each interval one or two smaller ones. Concerning the armature of the same side of the metatarsus *Gnolus spiculatur* (Níc.) has in the proximal half three very long spines and between these some much shorter and finer ones; in the distal half there are two rows of shorter spines that grow in length towards the apex; those which are in row with the former are longer. *Gnolus cordiformis* (Níc.) has in the distal half two longer spines and between these three shorter ones growing in length towards the second long spine and in the distal half a row of several short spines growing in length towards the apex of the joint. By *Gnolus angulifrons* Sm. there are two longer spines and several small ones arranged in a row. The row of short spines are sometimes continued on the tarsus, so very distinctly by *Gnolus cordiformis* (Níc.). By *Oarces reticulatus* the metatarsus has in the middle one long spine and from

that to the apex of the joint a row of short spines. Concerning the armature of the other side of these joints compare the descriptions of the different species. By the males are no short spines together with long ones. Only by the male of *Gnolus cordiformis* (NIC.) I have seen some few ones on the inner side of metatarsus II. The legs are always clothed with comparatively long and fine hairs. On the tarsi near the claws the hairs are sometimes a little incised. That is especially the case by *Gnolus augulifrons* SIM., which has very broad and flattened, incised hairs arranged in rows on the tarsi and metatarsi of the anterior legs.

A comparison with the descriptions of the Australian genus *Arcys* and *Archemorus* of the group *Arcyeæ* shows that the armature of these joints are nearly the same. As for the genus *Archemorus* Mr SIMON states them to have on the inner side of the tarsus a row of short spines, forming a continuation of the spines on the metatarsus. Such a case I have mentioned above by *Gnolus cordiformis* (NIC.).

Concerning the claws of the tarsi we find in *Hist. nat. d. Araignées* by SIMON only that communication that their structure is similar with that of *Testudinaria*. By the examined species I have observed some remarkable facts. By *Gnolus spiculator* (NIC.) the superior claws of the first legs are comparatively long and curved, along its whole length there are a row of fine teeth. By the posterior pair of legs the distal half of the claw is unarmed. The tarsi have by that as well as by all the other species some fine »ungues spurii». Nearly the same structure have all other species except *Gnolus cordiformis* (NIC.). By that species (see Pl. III, fig. 6 b) the claws of the first pair of legs have a structure very different from that described above. The superior claws are very short and stout. The base is very broad. The apex is very little curved. In the concavity between the apex and the broad basal part there are five very short teeth, nearly vertically situated and of which the middle-ones are the longest. The inferior claw has the apex very long and fine, more forwards directed than by the other species. By this structure of the claws this species shows a very near affinity with the group *Arcyeæ*. As for that Mr SIMON says in *Hist. nat. d. Araignées* T. 1, fasc. 4, p. 900: »Les griffes sont petites mais larges à la base, très fortement arquées,

presque coudées et mutiques dans toute leur partie terminale; les supérieures offrent à la base, dans la concavité, une série de cinq dents dont les médianes sont plus longues que les terminales».

Concerning the abdomen and the variation in form see the descriptions.

I have not seen any female with with certainty fullgrown vulva. As for the pedipalpus of the male it is by *Gnolus cordiformis* distinguished by a tibia much longer than the patella, but by *Gnolus zonulatus* TULLGR. these two joints are nearly equal in length.

From the facts mentioned above seems to be perfectly evident:

1. that the affinity between *Gnolus* and *Oarces* is so great that it is impossible to refer them to different families (and for the present I refer them to *Mimetidae*);
2. that the genus *Gnolus* with the present limitation is very heterogeneous; and
3. that the genus *Gnolus* in several points is very near related to the genus *Arcys*, so near related that these two genus may be referred more closely together.

G. spiculator (NIC.).

Arkys spiculator NICOLET, l. c. 1849, p. 384.

» *parvulus* » » » »

» *nigriventris* » » » p. 385.

Gnolus spiculator SIMON, l. c. 1879, p. LVIII.

Of this species the collection contains two subad. females and one subad. male from the Aysen Valley.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* oval, very little tapering towards the broad truncated front. It is very flat and the pars thoracica and cephalica indistinctly separated. The clypeus is about as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The colour pale yellow.

Eyes. — The front-row nearly straight; the middle-eyes separated by an interval twice as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes much longer. The two lateral eyes contiguous. The hind-row is recurved, the middle-eyes separated more than thrice their diameter. The

area of middle-eyes about as broad as long, much narrower in front.

Cheliceres are pale testaceous, short and thick with a short and strong claw. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with only one tooth, the outer one with three, of which that in the middle is largest. Between the last tooth and the apex and outside of the teeth long stiff hairs.

Maxillæ nearly twice as long as labium, rounded at the apex and nearly straight at the outer margin.

Labium nearly triangular, rounded at the apex, more long than broad.

Sternum a little convex, oval, a little tapering behind.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, pale yellow. The two distal joints on the anterior legs a little curved. The femora without spines. The inner side of the tibia I (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 2) with four very long and slender spines arranged in a row and above the third further one; the same side of the metatarsus in its proximal part with three long, slender spines and between these some very fine shorter ones and in its distal part with two rows of short spines, which are longer towards the apex of the joint. The outer side of the tibia I with three long spines and of the metatarsus in its proximal part with three long spines, the middle one situated a little more above and the space between the two other with some shorter spines, in its distal part one row of short spines. The tarsus with two rows of short spines beneath. The second pairs of legs nearly with a similar armature. The two posterior pair of legs with some fine spines, not arranged in rows. All joints clothed with long and fine hairs. Those of the tarsi are sometimes especially on the last pair of legs finely incised. The upper claws of the first pairs with fine teeth along the whole length, those of the last pair of legs only in their proximal parts.

Abdomen triangular, more broad than long, flat above, much broader than the cephalothorax. The colour is light reddish. It is clothed with long and fine hairs.

Vulva is not fullgrown.

Measurements:

total length	4,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,3 »

breadth of the cephalothorax	1,8 mm.
» » » » in front	1,3 »
length » » abdomen	2,2 »
breadth » » »	4,8 »
length » » 1st leg	7 »
» » » 2d »	5,9 »
» » » 3d »	3,8 »
» » » 4th »	5,6 »

A young male of this spider differs especially from the female by the abdomen, which is only a little more broad than long. The armature of the legs seems to be similar.

G. affinis n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* of ordinary shape, pale yellow. The clypeus about twice as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row nearly straight; the middle-eyes separated by an interval about thrice as long as their diameter, the distance to the lateral ones much longer. The two lateral eyes contiguous. The hind-row recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval thrice as long as their diameter and a little larger than the anterior ones. The area of the middle-eyes forms a trapezium narrower in front and more broad than long.

The *mouth-parts* and the *sternum* nearly as by the previous species, pale yellow.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellow. The two distal joints of the anterior pair of legs a little curved.¹ The inner side of the tibia I with four long (much longer than by *Gn. cordiformis*, nearly as by *Gn. spiculator*) spines, of which that nearest the apex is shortest. The second spine more than thrice as long as the breadth of the tibia. Between these long spines and between the fourth and the apex 1—3 short spines. More above on the same side two finer and shorter spines, one in the middle and one near the base of the joint. On the same side of metatarsus I two very long spines and above these a finer one in the proximal half and between these and to the apex of the joint a row of short spines growing in length towards the apex. The apical spine nearly half as long as

¹ The Femur I with two spines on the inner side and one on the dorsal side.

the long spines. On the dorsal side of the tibia one single fine curved spine. On the inner side of the tibia I three long spines and between these shorter ones, more above on the same side three finer and shorter spines; on the same side of metatarsus I two long spines and above these a finer one, besides short spines in a row. On the ventral side of the tarsus I two rows of very fine spines. The claws as by *Gnolus spiculator* Nic. The second legs with a similar armature, but the spines are shorter. The two posterior legs with some very fine spines, but not arranged in rows. All legs with long and fine hairs, near the claws with some incised fine hairs.

Abdomen is heart-shaped, nearly as broad as long, very pale yellowish-red, with a fine, blackish dorsal net-work.

Vulva is not fullgrown but seems to be very similar to that of the previous species.

Measurements.

total length	5	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,3	»
breadth » » »	1,76	»
» » » » in front	1	»
length » » abdomen	3,1	»
breadth » » »	3	»
length » » 1st leg	7	»
» » » 2d »	6	»
» » » 3d »	3,7	»
» » » 4th »	5,8	»

One single subad. female from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

G. cordiformis (Nic).

Arkys cordiformis NICOLET, l. c. 1849, p. 385.

» *variabilis* » , » » , p. 385.

G. cordiformis SIMON, l. c. 1879.

» » » , Act. Soc. Sc. de Chili 1896, p. 68.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* of nearly the same shape as by the previous species. The colour is yellow with an indistinct blackish forwards forked spot in the middle. The clypeus a little higher than the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row straight; the middle-eyes separated by an interval a little broader than their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones much longer. The two lateral eyes contiguous. The hind-row recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval a little longer than their diameter. The area of middle-eyes more long than broad, narrower in front.

Cheliceres as by the previous species, but on the outer margin of the claw-furrow — as far as I can see — only with two teeth.

Maxillæ, labium and *sternum* of the same shape as by the previous species.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellow with a blackish spot at the apex of the first femur and with an indistinct blackish shade on the anterior patellæ and tibiæ. The two distal joints of the anterior legs a little curved. The inner side of the femur I with two spines. The inner side of the tibia I (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 1 a, b) with five strong spines (a little longer than the breadth of the tibia) and in each interval between these spines a single very short but strong tooth and between the apical long spine and the apex of the joint three short spines; on the same side of the metatarsus in its proximal part two long spines and between these and to the apex of the joint a row of short spines, a little growing in length towards the apex of the joint. On the dorsal side of the tibia I two fine spines, one at each end of the joint. The outer side of the tibia I with three strong spines, the first one much shorter, but evidently of the same value. Between these spines two or three short ones. The outer side of the metatarsus I with an armature similar with that on the inner side. The tarsus I with two rows of short spines beneath. The spines on the second pair of legs a little shorter but with a similar arrangement. The two posterior pairs of legs with some very fine spines, not arranged in rows. All joints clothed with long fine hairs. Only some few hairs near the claws are incised. Such hairs are much more numerous on the hindest pair of legs. The claws of a structure very different from that, we know from the previous species. The upper claws are very short and strong. They are a little curved and without teeth in the apical part. On the contrary there are at the base, in the concavity, five short teeth, the middle ones are the longest.

The inferior claw has a very long apex and has at the base two or three very short teeth. The upper claws on the fourth tarsi as by the previous species.

Abdomen is heart-shaped, much more long than broad, very tapering at the hind-end. It is slightly convex. The colour is light reddish on the back with a blackish-brown net of fine stripes. On each shoulder and at the hind-end a black spot. The venter without all markings.

Vulva conf. Pl. III, fig. 6 a (fullgrown?)

Measurements:

total length	5	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,6	»
breadth » »	1,8	»
» » » » in front	1,2	»
length » » abdomen	2,2	»
breadth » »	3	»
length » » 1st leg	7,1	»
» » » 2d »	6,2	»
» » » 3d »	3,7	»
» » » 4th »	6	»

Two specimens from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

To this species I am intended to refer a single adult *male* from the lower part of the valley.

The *cephalothorax*, which is of the same shape as by the female, but only very little narrower in front, has a dark brown band along each margin. The most different organs are the legs, which nearly perfectly are without short spines on the anterior pairs and have a much greater number of strong spines. The tibia I has 3 pairs of long spines on the dorsal as well as on the ventral side and between the upper and lower row on the sides two or three. The metatarsus I has one pair above and two pairs beneath. On the second pair the armature is similar, but at the apex of the metatarsus there seem to be some short spines on the inner side. The upper claws of the tarsus I are nearly of the same type as by the female. The *abdomen* is a little shorter as by the female; the dorsal markings very similar, but the net-work is much denser and there are no black spots on the shoulders and at the hind-end.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. IV, fig. 1 c.

Measurements:

total length	5	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,4	»
breadth » »	1,6	»
» » » » in front	0,9	»
length » » abdomen	2,5	»
breadth » » »	1,5	»
length » » 1st leg	8,7	»
» » » 2d »	7,7	»
» » » 3d »	4,2	»
» » » 4th »	6,2	»

The descriptions of *Gnolus cordiformis* published by Mr SIMON differ in some points from that I give here in this paper. Concerning the coloration, however, it may be very likely, that the species varies in a high degree (conf. NIC. l. c. 385—86). As for the armature Mr SIMON says in *Étude sur les arachnides du Chile* (Act. Soc. Chile, 1896) p. 69: «les tibias antérieures offrent, au côté interne 4 ou 5 très longues épines divergentes, droites, au côté externe trois épines semblables, et, dans l'intervalle de chacune des longues épines, 2 épines beaucoup plus petites». I regard as probable that the number of these small spines may be varying by different specimens.

G. angulifrons SIMON.

SIMON, Act. Soc. Sc. du Chile 1896, p. 69.

To this species I count some females from the upper part of the valley. They differ in some points from the description published by Mr SIMON.

The *cephalothorax* is broadest in front and the corners are highly prominent. The colour is chestnut, but with a blackish shade towards the margins. The clypeus is nearly twice as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The area of the middle-eyes is a little more broad than high, much narrower in front. The anterior middle-eyes are smaller than the posterior. According to Mr SIMON »medii antici posticis majores«. The two lateral eyes are distinctly separated. *Legs* 1, 4, 2, 3, are very short and thick. The colour is yellow-brown; especially the apex of the first femur and the first patella dark brown. The third pair of legs yellow-brown (according to Mr SIMON: »tibiis, metatarsis tarsisque 3:i paris nigris«!).

The first tibia (conf. Pl. IV, fig. 3) with several strong spines comparatively irregularly arranged, perfectly without short spines arranged *in a row*. On the contrary such small spines are on the metatarsus on the inner side besides two strong spines. The legs are clothed with long fine hairs and on the tarsi and metatarsi especially of the anterior legs there are in rows arranged very strong, flat, lancet-formed hairs, which are incised at one edge (conf. Pl. III, fig. 7 b). The claws are very similar those by *Gn. spiculator*. The vulva is not fullgrown (?) (conf. Pl. III, fig. 7 a).

Measurements:

total length	4	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,8	»
breadth » »	1,4	»
» » » » in front	1,8	»
length » » abdomen	2,2	»
breadth » »	2,4	»
length » » 1st leg	5	»
» » » 2d »	3,74	»
» » » 3d »	2,3	»
» » » 4th »	4	»

Gn. zonulatus n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* broad oval; the front *a little enlarged*, but not as broad as the pars thoracica. The frontal corners not prominent as by *G. angulifrons*. It is higher convex by this species and the side-furrows are distinct. The pars cephalica is light yellow-brown; the sides of the pars thoracica are blackish-brown. The clypeus is about twice as high as the diameter of the anterior central eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row straight; the middle-eyes separated by a space a little longer than their diameter. The lateral eyes nearly contiguous. The hind-row recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval a little longer than their diameter. The posterior middle-eyes very little larger than the anterior. The area of middle-eyes very little narrower in front, about as long as broad.

Cheliceres are chestnut-coloured, the inner margin of the claw-furrow with three minute teeth.

Maxillæ pale testaceous.

Labium blackish.

Sternum yellow-brown with a blackish shade at the margins.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, brown, the anterior darker of colour, the posterior with blackish rings at the distal ends of the joints. The dorsal side of the femur I with three or four spines, the inner side towards the apex with three spines. The tibia and metatarsus I with numerous (about 10 on each joint) irregularly arranged strong spines. The other pair of legs also with numerous irregularly arranged strong spines. The tarsi without spines. All joints clothed with long and fine hairs. The tarsi and the metatarsi with incised hairs, but these are fine and slender, much narrower than by *Gnolus angulifrons*. The claws are of the same structure as by that species.

Abdomen is about as broad as long, triangular with rounded corners. The ground colour is grayish. On the back there are on each side four transverse blackish bands, which have some pale rounded spots different in size. The venter has a forwards very broad, backwards tapering black band, which has two rows of very small grayish spots.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. IV, fig. 4 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	3,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,74 "
breadth » »	1,3 "
» » » in front	1,24 "
length » » abdomen	1,9 "
breadth » » »	1,86 "
length » » 1st leg	5 "
» » » 2d »	4,6 "
» » » 3d »	2,9 "
» » » 4th »	3,9 "

Of this species the collection contains two adult males from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

These two males I was for a moment inclined to count to *Gn. angulifrons*. But a comparison with a young male of this species showed that it must be a different species new to science. It is characterized especially by the front of cephalothorax, which has no prominent corners. The lateral eyes are contiguous. The spines on the anterior legs are

much more numerous and there are not as great a number of large, lancet-formed incised hairs on the most distal joints of the anterior legs.

Oarces SIMON.

SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. C. R. p. LIX.

Of this genus only one species is known. As is said above under the previous genus it is very nearly related to the genus Gnolus.

O. reticulatus (NIC.).

Arkys reticulatus NIC. l. c. p. 387.

» piriformis » » » » 388

» Gayi » » » » »

» flavescens » » » » 389, pl. V, fig. 1.

» liliputanus » » » » »

Oarces reticulatus SIMON l. c. p. LX.

» » » Act. Soc. Chile, 1896 p. 70.

Of this interesting species the collection contains a snbad. female from the lower part of the Aysen Valley.

Cephalotorax is oval, a little convex, slightly tapering towards the front. The pars cephalica is distinctly separated from the pars thoracica. The colour is yellow-brown, paler on the pars thoracica. At the margins a narrow blackish band, which has some very short branches inwards. The clypeus about as high as the anterior eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval nearly twice broader than their diameter and the distance to the lateral eyes nearly four times as long. The anterior middle-eyes are the smallest of all. The two lateral eyes separated by an interval a little shorter than their diameter. The hind-row is recurved, the middle-eyes separated by an interval a little broader than their diameter and the distance from the lateral ones nearly four times as long. The area of middle-eyes about as long as broad, narrower in front. All eyes, especially the lateral, a little prominent. The anterior middle-eyes are black, the others are yellow-brown.

Cheliceres (Conf. Pl. V, fig. 3) are short, nearly cylindrical, a little tapering towards the apex; the outer margin of the claw-furrow has seven comparatively long spines arranged in a row. They are articulated at the base. At the end of this row near the apex of the claw is a very small tooth of ordinary structure. The inner has no armature.

Maxillæ pale testaceous, nearly parallel, rounded at the a little oblique truncated apex, about twice as long as the labium.

Labium a little blackish towards the base, not more long than broad — as far as I can see.

Sternum oval, much more long than broad, blackish-brown.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, yellow with irregularly arranged large blackish spots, especially on the ventral side of the anterior legs. The first pair of legs are much thicker than the others. The tibia and the metatarsi I and II a little curved, the dorsal contour of the former concave, of the later convex. The femur I on the inner side with two spines. The inner side of the patella with four in a row arranged spines beneath, the apical one the strongest. The same side of the tibia I with seven long spines, a little longer than the breadth of the joint and between these spines in the intervals one or two shorter and finer ones. The metatarsus I on the inner side with two long spines and between these, which are situated in the proximal half, and to the apex of the joint a row of short spines growing towards the apex. On the outer side of the tibia with three long spines, but no short ones. The metatarsus with one long spine in the middle of the joint and from that to the apex of the joint a row of short spines. The legs II—IV without veritable spines. The legs are clothed with long fine hairs, those of the tarsi sometimes very fine incised. The superior claws with 3 short teeth behind the long and strong apical part, which is nearly orthogonally bended down. Besides there are some »griffes auxiliaires».

Abdomen elongate-oval, a little sinuated in front and with a large conical process at the ends of abdomen above the mamillæ. The colour is grayish-brown with indistinct blackish irregular small spots and stripes. Densely clothed with short hairs.

Measurements:

total length	3,8 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1,6 "
breadth " " "	1,25 "
length " " abdomen	2,1 "
breadth " " "	1,2 "
length " " 1st leg	5,5 "
" " " 2d "	3,7 "
" " " 3d "	2,1 "
" " " 4th "	2,8 "

Fam. Thomisidæ.

Stephanopsis CAMBR.

CAMBRIDGE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1869.

S. ditissima (NIC.).

Of this species the collection contains one ad. female from the upper part of the Aysen Valley.

S. antennata n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is about as broad as long, much longer than the first tibia, suddenly tapering towards the projected front, which is very narrow, not as broad as the half of the breadth of the pars thoracica. The pars cephalica is also very small and the front is high and projected. The side furrows are distinct. The pars thoracica is comparatively convex. The clypeus is about four times as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The colour is dark grayish-brown. It is densely clothed with short whitish adpressed hairs and especially in the region of the eyes there are a number of regularly arranged thick clavated hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is strongly recurved. The intervals are about equal in length. The anterior middle-eyes are much smaller than the lateral ones. The two lateral eyes are separated by an interval about twice as long as the diameter of the anterior lateral eye, which is a little larger than the posterior one. The hind-row is recurved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval about thrice as long as the diameter of the eyes and the space from the lateral eyes nearly as long. In the hind-row the middle-eyes are a little smaller than the lateral ones, but all eyes are smaller than

length of the 2d leg	5 mm.
» 3d »	3,7 »
» » 4th »	4.2 »

Apart from the shape of abdomen, this species differs especially from the previous species by having no toothlike projections at the apex of the femora anteriora. The front is narrower and more projected.

Fam. Clubionidæ.

Aysenia n. g.

This new genus has the rima ventralis situated near the mamillæ and consequently must be referred to the group Clubionæ. But by having the area of middle-eyes much more long than broad it shows a great affinity with the Anyphenæ. I have not been able to identify it with any genus hitherto known, and therefore I state it as new to science.

Cephalothorax is much more long than broad and has a fine and long central furrow. The front-row of eyes is nearly straight and has the middle-eyes much smaller than the lateral ones; the intervals between the eyes are short, not equal in length. The hind-row is a little recurved and has the eyes and the distances between them nearly equal in size. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad, nearly as broad in front as behind. Cheliceres have on the outer margin of the claw-furrow three very small teeth and on the inner margin three contiguous ones. Maxillæ long and smaller in the middle than at the ends. Labium is more long than broad, a little longer than the half maxillæ. Sternum is long oval, comparatively convex. Legs are short (1, 2, 4, 3) and have on the tibiæ 2 pairs of spines beneath and on the metatarsi only one pair. The tarsi have a very thin scapula. The superior mamillæ have a distinct conical apical joint.

A. elongata n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 5 a, b).

Female. — *Cephalothorax* very long oval, a little taperin towards the front. It is comparatively convex, the pars cephalica, which is distinctly separated at the sides from the

pars thoracica, a little higher. In the middle a very long and fine central-furrow. The colour is brilliant brown nearly blackish in the region of the eyes. The whole surface clothed by short adpressed blackish hairs, in the region of eyes with some curved and straight upturned bristles. The clypens is about as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes and is very much impressed beneath the eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is nearly straight, a little pro-curved; the middle-eyes separated by an interval about as long as their diameter and nearly contiguous with the twice as large lateral eyes. The two lateral eyes of nearly the same size separated by an interval a little shorter than the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes. The hind-row is recurved, the eyes are nearly equal in size and the intervals nearly equal in length, that between the two middle-eyes a little shorter. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad, very little narrower in front.

Cheliceres, which are of a deep dark brown colour, are very swollen on the front-side at the base, tapering towards the apex; they are furnished with long brownish bristles of which some few on the inner side are shorter and spine-like.

The outer margin of the claw-furrow with three very small teeth, the inner one even with three small teeth, which at their bases are nearly confluent.

Maxillæ are brown, about twice as long as broad, at the apex rounded and in the middle narrower than at the ends.

Labium is dark brown, truncated in front, much more long than broad and a little longer than the half of the maxillæ.

Sternum is dark red-brown, oval, much more long than broad: it is very convex and projected between the last coxæ. It is thinly clothed with short blackish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, very short, yellow-brown, darkest on the distal joints, densely clothed with short blackish hairs. The anterior tibia with two pairs of spines beneath, the metatarsi only with one pair. The tarsi and the metatarsi on the anterior legs equal in length.

Abdomen is very long and narrow, a little broader behind. It is on the dorsal part yellowish with a longitudinal dark red-violet band in the middle. This band is broader behind and in that part more or less distinctly transversally abrupted

on some points. Around the front on the dorsal side, on the lateral and ventral parts the abdomen is one-coloured, dark red-violet. The rima ventralis is situated very near the mamillæ. Of these the superior ones have a distinct conical apical joint.

Vulva conf. Pl. V, 5 b. It is perhaps not fullgrown.

Measurements:

total length	3,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	1 »
breadth » »	0,56 »
length » » abdomen	2,2 »
breadth » » »	0,7 »
length » » 1st leg	1,94 »
» » 2d »	1,68 »
» » 3d »	1,14 »
» » 4th »	1,64 »

Of this species only two females are found in the lower part of the Aysen Valley, jan. 1897.

Aporatea SIM.

SIMON, Hist. Nat. d. Araignées T. II; fasc. 1, p. 99, 1897.

A. valdiviensis SIM. —

SIMON, l. c.

To this species I refer — *not without hesitation* — a single male and some juv. females. Of the species only the female is found hitherto at Valdivia in Chile. The description published by Mr. SIMON is very short and insufficient.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, much more long than broad, very narrow in front, very low and nearly flat above. The pars cephalia is very indistinctly separated from the pars thoracica, thus the side-furrows are nearly effaced. The central-furrow short and indistinct. The colour is yellow; in the middle-line an irregularly limited dark brown longitudinal stripe, which in the middle has three pair of short radiating branches. On each side there are three irregular small, more or less reticulated, dark brown spots. Clypeus is about as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is straight, the middle-eyes much smaller than the lateral ones; the interval between the two

middle-eyes a little shorter than their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes not fully as long. The two lateral eyes separated by a space about as long as their diameter. The hind-row is straight; the interval between the two middle-eyes about twice as long as their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes a little shorter. The area of the middle-eyes is much broader behind than in front and a little more long than broad; the anterior eyes smaller. All eyes surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres nearly cylindrical, about twice as long as broad, pale testaceous with a longitudinal black spot on the front-side near the outer margin. The outer margin of the claw-furrow with three small teeth, the inner one with two nearly contiguous, situated near the apex of the clasped claw.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale testaceous, the latter is longer than the half maxillæ, much more long than broad and rounded at the apex.

Sternum is testaceous yellow, oval, more long than broad and is thinly clothed by fine blackish hairs.

Legs are very long, (1?), 2, 4, 3, yellow, especially on the femora and tibiæ with numerous small irregular dark brown or black dots. They are clothed with short and very fine hairs. The tibia II with two short spines above and with three pairs of a little longer spines beneath. The first pair at the apex, the second a little above the middle and the third near the base. The metatarsus with one pair of spines beneath near the base, with one spine in the dorsal-line and with two spines on each side, one at each end of the joint. The tarsi with a very thin scopula and at the claws a comparatively small number of pili spathuliformes. The claws distinguished by having a very large number of fine parallel contiguous teeth, 10 on the exterior and 17 on the interior claw. (By a species of the genus *Gayenna* these teeth are fewer — about 7 and 9 — shorter and a little divergent.)

Abdomen is very long and narrow, tapering towards the mamillæ. It is thinly clothed by short light hairs. The colour seems to have been greenish-yellow on the back with two longitudinal reticulated brown-violet bands confluent at the hind-end. On the sides there are longitudinally arranged scattered short stripes of the same colour. The venter is one-coloured light yellow-brown.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. V, fig. 6 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	8 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	3.1 »
breadth " " " " " "	2.4 »
" " " " in front	0.9 »
length " abdomen	5.2
breadth " " " " " "	1.8 »
length " 2d leg	16.6 »
" " 3d " " " " " "	10.2
" " 4th " " " " " "	14.5

One single male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897. Of this species the collection contains even some juv. females from the upper as well as from the lower part of the valley. They are all young spiders, some of them have a darkbrown longitudinal indistinct marking on the back, others are perfectly one-coloured.

Gayenna NICOLETT.

NICOLET in GAY, Hist. fis. y pol. d. Chile etc. Zool. 3 p. 450, 1849.

As for my conception of this genus conf. TULLGREN. ALB., *Contribution to the knowledge of the Spider Fauna of the Magellan territories* (Svenska Expeditionen till Magellansländerna Bd. II, N:o 10, 1901, p. 230).

G. immanis (SIM.).

To identify the species described by Mr. SIMON is many times a very difficult matter only having his descriptions to study. So he often describes the colour more carefully, but the other organs only with some few words, of which it sometimes is perfectly impossible to draw a sure conclusion. And only more exceptionally he publishes figures of systematically important organs.

As for the males of the species of his genus *Tomopistes* his descriptions are very insufficient. Concerning *T. immanis* he says: *bulbo ovato simplici nigro*, on *T. varius*: *bulbo simplici, obscure fusco*. When it is question of such species, which are nearly related to each other and which very probably can vary in colour and in the armature of the spines, it seems to me to be necessary to describe this organ

— the bulbus or the vulva — very carefully or better to give a good figure of it, because even a good description in this case easily may be misunderstood.

Of the specimens in the collection of Mr. DUSÉN there are four males, which I am inclined to count to the species *G. immanis* (SIM.); two of them are collected in the upper part of the Aysen valley, two in the lower part. All specimens agree with the description of Mr. SIMON, but the pedipalpi are a little different as well from that description as from each other. Two of the species have a bulbus conform with that I have figured in Pl. VI, fig. 1 a. b. The femur has on the dorsal side two strong spines and on each side of the apical spine one. The patella is much more long than broad and has on the back two very long curved spiniformed hairs. The tibia is one third longer than the patella and has on the back and the sides several long and curved spines. The two other species have these joints of the same shape, but have on each side of the patella a spine. The whole pedipalpus of these two species is larger than that of the former. As for the bulbe they are very similar, but that of the former is darker blackish-brown and has the lateral apophyse deeper divided.

Of this species even a female is found in the lower part of the valley.

G. varia (SIM.).

Of this species I have several subad. females and a single male, which I must count to this species. As for the bulbus Mr. SIMON only says: »bulbo simplici, obscure fusco» and gives a figure of that organ, that conveys little information. On the Pl. VI, fig. 2 a. b. I have given a figure of the pedipalpus.

The specimens are found in the upper as well as in the lower part of the Aysen Valley.

G. affinis TULLGR.

TULLGREN, ALB., Contribution to the knowledge of the Spider Fauna of the Magellan Territories (Svenska Expeditionen till Magellansländerna Bd. II. p. 240. 1901).

Four subad. females most probably belonging to this species are found in the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

G. saccata n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* broad oval, a little tapering towards the front, a little convex. The pars cephalica is low and by indistinct side-furrows separated from the pars thoracica, which has a fine and long central furrow and on each side three shallow radiating furrows. The colour is light yellow-brown on the pars cephalica with a lighter nearly greenish-white shade. On each side of the pars thoracica there are three small dark brown dots arranged in a longitudinal row and of which the two hind-most are nearly effaced. The clypeus is nearly as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is nearly straight (very little recurved); the middle-eyes much smaller than the lateral ones and the interval between them not fully as broad as their diameter, and much longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The two lateral eyes equal in size and the interval between them shorter than their diameter. The hind-row is straight and the eyes are equal; the interval between the two middle-eyes nearly as broad as thrice their radius and the distance from the lateral eyes nearly as long. The area of eyes is much more long than broad and narrower in front. All eyes surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres light brown, clothed by long whitish hairs. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with two strong teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale yellow-brown.

Sternum broad oval, light yellow-brown.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, very long and slender, light yellow-brown. They are clothed with short and long fine hairs. The femora in the middle-line on the back with three spines; the tibiæ I and II with 2. 2. 2. spines beneath. The tibia + patella IV a little longer than the cephalothorax. The metatarsus and tarsus with a dense scopula. The claws have 8—15 teeth, of which the eight on the exterior claw are stronger and more divergent.

Abdomen is elongate oval; the colour is yellow-brown, on each side of the middle-line on the back a very small dark brown dot, on the hind-most part of the back numerous

very small more or less distinct dots, which form a very fine dark brown net-work. The venter is one-coloured yellow-brown. It is clothed with fine whitish hairs.

Vulva conf. Pl. VII. fig. 1 a.

Measurements:

total length	8,8 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	3,6 »
breadth » » »	2,8 »
length » » abdomen	5,2 »
breadth » » »	3 »
length » » 1st leg.	13,2 »
» » 2d »	13,1 »
» » 3d »	9,8 »
» » 4th »	12 »

One single female from the upper and one from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

To this species I am inclined to count a male from the lower part of the valley and the pedipalpus of which I have figured on Pl. VII. fig. 1 b, c.

The diagram of eyes is agreeing with that by the female. The colour of the cephalothorax is darker and the spots more well-marked. In the middle-line runs a dark-brown band, that on the pars cephalica is much broader and divided into two parallel branches, each of those including a rounded oval pale spot. The legs are much longer than by the female, but the armature of spines is identical. The abdomen is much darker in colour and the whole back has numerous small irregular dark brown dots.

Measurements:

total length	7,1 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	3,3 »
breadt » » »	2,7 »
length » » abdomen	4 »
breadt » » »	2,6 »
length » » 1st leg.	16,2 »
» » 2d »	15,6 »
» » 3d »	11,8 »
» » 4th »	13,5 »

G. rufithorax n. sp..

Male. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, a little more long than broad, much tapering towards the front. The pars cephalica indistinctly separated from the pars thoracica. A distinct and fine central-furrow, no side-furrows. It is entirely reddish, only a little blackish in the region of the eyes. The clypeus is a little higher than the anterior lateral eyes. It is clothed with short whitish hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is straight with the middle-eyes a little smaller and separated by an interval nearly as long as their diameter and much longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The two lateral eyes separated by an interval a little longer than the diameter of the anterior one, which is a little larger. The hind-row is straight with the eyes equal in size and the intervals a little longer than their diameter. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad, a little narrower in front. All eyes surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres narrower than the first femur, nearly cylindrical, pale yellow-brown in colour. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with two very small teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale yellow-brown.

Sternum broad oval yellow-brown.

Legs 1, 4, 2, 3, yellow-brown, clothed with short and long whitish hairs and with numerous spines. The tarsi and the metatarsi with a comparatively thin scopula. The femora with three spines in the middle-line of the back; tibiæ I and II with 2. 2. 2. spines beneath. The tibia + the patella IV longer than the cephalothorax.

Abdomen elongate oval, dark grayish-brown with indistinct darker markings on the back. It is densely clothed with long grayish hairs.

Pedipalpus. The femur with two spines in the middle-line on the back and one spine on each side of the apical one. The patella and tibia equal in length, the latter with six very long spines. The bulbus conf. Pl. VII, fig. 2.

Measurements:

total length	4,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,2 »
breadth » » »	1,8 »

length of the abdomen	2,5 mm.
breadth » »	1,5 »
length » » 1st leg	7,8 »
» » » 2d »	7,4 »
» » » 3d »	5,4 »
» » » 4th »	7,4 »

One single ad. male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

G. chilensis n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, a little tapering towards the front; it is comparatively convex and the side-furrows, that separate the pars cephalica from the pars thoracica, are effaced. The central-furrow is distinct, fine and long. The whole surface is clothed by adpressed grayish hairs and strewed especially in the region of the eyes with long upturned black bristles. The colour is in the middle-part light yellow-brown on each side and in front dark brown; the margin has a fine black stripe. The clypeus is nearly as high as the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is straight with the middle-eyes more than thrice as small as the lateral ones, the interval between them nearly as broad as their diameter and longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The two lateral eyes, of which the anterior one is much larger, are separated by a space a little shorter than the diameter of the posterior eye. The hind-row is straight, the eyes equal in size; the two middle-eyes separated by an interval a little longer than their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes a little shorter. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad and much narrower in front. All eyes surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres are red-brown, a little broader than the first femur, densely clothed by long white and blackish long hairs and bristles. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with two strong teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* brownish with paler tips.

Sternum broad oval, dark brown, in the middle yellow, densely clothed with long and fine hairs.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, yellow-brown with numerous irregular arranged small dark brown spots. All joints clothed with short and long, adpressed and upturned blackish fine hairs,

the tarsi and metatarsi with a dense scopula. The femora with three spines in the middle-line on the back; tibiae I and II with 1. 2. 2 spines beneath. Tibia + patella IV about as long as the cephalothorax. The claws have 7—9 strong and a little divergent teeth.

Abdomen oval, broader behind; the back is pale greenish-brown in the middle with a longitudinal brown-violet band, abrupted about a third from the mamille and at this point continued by a short oblique stripe on each side, it forms also a figur of this appearance: Λ . On each side of the abdomen is a broad longitudinal band of violet colour, this band is reticulated and most distinct towards the mamillæ. The venter, which is pale greenish-brown, has a great number of small violet spots arranged in a longitudinal band from the vulva to the mamillæ.

Fulva conf. Pl. VI, fig. 3.

Measurements:

total length	7	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,6	»
breadth » » »	2	»
length » » abdomen	4,3	»
breadth » » »	3	»
length » » 1st leg.	7,4	»
» » » 2d »	6,4	»
» » » 3d »	5,7	»
» » » 4th »	7,8	»

Three ad. females from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

G. pallida n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, very tapering towards the front. It is comparatively convex and the pars cephalica is very distinctly separated from the pars thoracica, which has a long and fine central-furrow. It is densely strewn with short and fine adpressed white hairs and in the region of the eyes with some scattered long upturned ones. The colour is pale yellowish on each side with a red brown band more or less radiately abrupted. The clypeus is scarcely as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row nearly straight, the middle-eyes nearly as large as the lateral ones and the interval between

them nearly as long as their diameter, but the distance from the lateral eyes much shorter. The two lateral eyes separated by a space about as long as their radius, they are equal in size. The hind-row is a little procurved; the middle-eyes are very little smaller, the distance between them nearly twice their diameter and a little longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad, only a little narrower in front. The eyes, which are red, are surrounded by fine black rings.

Cheliceres are pale yellow-brown, densely clothed with long and fine white hairs. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with two small teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale testaceous.

Sternum broad oval, pale yellow-brown, clothed with long and fine whitish hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, pale yellow-brown, densely clothed by short and long white hairs. The femora I and II in the middle-line on the back with three spines, the femora III and IV with only two. Tibiæ I and II with 2. 2. 2. spines beneath. The tibia + patella IV nearly as long as the cephalothorax. On the tarsi and metatarsi a comparatively thin scopula. The claws have 9—11 comparatively fine and parallel teeth.

Abdomen is broad oval, broadest behind and a little pointed towards the mamillæ. It is nearly entirely greenish white, at the hind-end on the back a triangular indistinctly marked brown-violet spot. It is clothed by very fine and short whitish hairs.

Vulva is perhaps not fullgrown. Conf. Pl. VI, fig. 4.

Measurements:

total length	7	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,5	»
breadth » »	2	»
length » » abdomen	5,3	»
breadth » » »	3,3	»
length » » 1st leg	7,6	»
» » » 2d »	7,4	»
» » » 3d »	5,7	»
» » » 4th »	7	»

One single female from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

Liparotoma SIMON.

SIMON, EUG., Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. 1884 p. 137.

To this genus I count a single ad. female from the upper part of the valley.

L. villosa n. sp.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* very convex, oval and very little tapering towards the front. The pars cephalica is very large, the side-furrows distinct. There is a short and distinct central-furrow. The colour is dark red-brown and it is densely clothed by short adpressed white hairs and has over the whole surface scattered long upturned fine light-coloured bristles. The clypeus is about as high as the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is nearly straight (very little recurved) and the distances between the eyes are equal in length about as broad as the diameter of the eyes, which are nearly equal in size. The two lateral eyes separated by an interval a little broader than their diameter. The hind-row is very little procurved, the eyes are equal in size; the interval between the two middle-eyes is about thrice as long as their diameter and much shorter than the distance from the lateral eyes. The area of middle-eyes is broader behind and is about as long as broad. The eyes are surrounded by black rings.

Cheliceres are very strong, a little broader than the first femur, very swollen on the front-side towards the base. The colour is dark red-brown and they are clothed with long and short whitish hairs. The inner margin of the claw-furrow with two very strong teeth.

Maxillæ and *labium* red-brown with paler tips. The labium is much more long than broad and longer than the half maxilla.

Sternum is oval, much more long than broad, dark red-brown and clothed with very long bright white hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, very thick and comparatively short. They are red-brown in colour and clothed with whitish hairs. On all tarsi and metatarsi they have a dense scopula. The two first pairs of legs are without spines, except on the metatarsi

beneath at the base, where there are two very short but strong ones. On the second femur there are on the back some very long spiniform black bristles. On the two last pair of legs there are several short spines.

Abdomen is oval, entirely grayish brown, densely clothed with short whitish hairs and with scattered very long upturned ones. The rima ventralis situated near the mamillæ.

Vulva conf. Pl. VII, fig. 3.

Measurements:

total length	13	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	4,2	»
breadth » »	3,4	»
length » » abdomen	9	»
breadth » » »	5,5	»
length » » 1st leg.	11,4	»
» » » 2d »	10,3	»
» » » 3d »	8,6	»
» » » 4th »	10,2	»

Mezenia SIMON.

SIMON, Hist. Nat. d. Araignées T. 2, fasc. 1. 1897 p. 101.

This genus, which is nearly related to *Arachosia*, is only represented by one single species, *M. dorsalis* SIM. from Chile. This species is very scantily and insufficiently described (l. c. p. 101 in a note) and it is only with hesitation that I refer the specimens in the collection of Mr. DUSÉN to that species.

M. dorsalis SIM.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* oval, more long than broad, tapering towards the front. It is very convex, in the middle it has a very long and fine black central-furrow. The side-furrows are perfectly effaced. The colour is yellow-brown, on the pars cephalica there is a broad longitudinal blackish shade. The region of the eyes is black. Clypeus is not fully as high as the diameter of the anterior middle-eyes. The whole cephalothorax densely clothed by adpressed grayish hairs and has especially in the region of eyes scattered long bristles.

Eyes. — The front-row is very little procurved; the middle-eyes are about thrice as large as the lateral ones; the interval between the two middle-eyes is a little broader than their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes much shorter. The two lateral eyes are very different in size; the posterior one about thrice as large as the anterior eye and the distance between them about as long as the diameter of the latter. The hind-row is strongly procurved, the middle-eyes smaller than the lateral ones; the interval between the middle-eyes is nearly as broad as twice their diameter and a little longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The area of the middle-eyes is much more long than broad, scarcely narrower in front.

Cheliceres are red-brown, nearly cylindrical, densely clothed with long hairs. The outer margin of the claw-furrow with three small teeth, the inner one with two small ones.

Maxillæ and *labium* pale testaceous, the latter a little more long than broad and rounded at the apex, about half as long as the maxillæ, which are rounded at the apex and have nearly parallel margins.

Sternum is broad oval, a little more long than broad, very little projected between the last coxæ. The colour is testaceous with scattered dark long hairs.

Legs 1, 2, 4, 3, testaceous, densely clothed with short and long dark hairs and bristles. The femora have in the dorsal line three very long spines. The femur I has on the front-side near the apex two spines; the femur II—IV on the same place a single one. The tibiæ I—II have on each side near the apex one spine; the tibiæ III—IV on the front-side one near the apex and behind two ones. Beneath the tibia III has 1, 2, spines, the other tibiæ 1, 2, 2. The metatarsi I and II have beneath near the base two long spines; the metatarsus I near the base on each side one and the metatarsus II on each end on each side one spine. The metatarsi III and IV have a greater number of spines. The metatarsi and tarsi especially on the two first pair of legs have a thick scopula. The claws have a great number of parallel contiguous teeth (c. 16 on the interior claw).

Abdomen is elongate-oval, a little tapering towards the mamillæ. The back has a dark violet-brown area, in the

middle-line of this is a longitudinal broad light brownish band behind the middle continued by four transverse $\wedge$ -shaped bands of the same colour. These markings are best visible on young spiders. The sides and the venter are one-coloured light brownish. (As the specimens are conserved in alkohol, it is very possible that the ground-colour originally has been whitish.)

Vulva conf. Pl. VII, fig. 4.

Measurements:

total length	6,5 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	2,3 »
breadth » »	1,8 »
length » » abdomen	4,5 »
breadth » » »	2,7 »
length » » 1st leg	7,2 »
» » » 2d »	6,7 »
» » » 3d »	4,6 »
» » » 4th »	6,5 »

Of this species the collection contains several adult females from the upper and lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

The description published by Mr. SIMON is, as said above, very short and the characteristics are nearly exclusively taken from the colour. He describes the abdomen as being white with a broad oval, backwards tapering, brown-violet dorsal band, on each side with blackish markings. From this description my specimens differ in a high degree. But otherwise there is nothing, that should induce me to constitute a new species.

Fam. Agelenidæ.

Mynthes SIMON.

SIMON, EUG., Miss. sc. du Cap Horn, Zool. VI. Arachn. 1887, p. 16.

M. dentifer n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* broad oval, a little tapering towards the front; the pars cephalica is very high convex and by distinct side-furrows separated from the lower pars thoracica. There is a short, but distinct central-furrow. The

colour is dark yellow-brown, darker on the pars thoracica. In the middle of the pars thoracica there is a large nearly squarish blackish spot, that does not reach to the hind-edge of the cephalothorax. That spot sends to the sides short radiating branches and from each corner in the front runs a narrow black band forwards on the side of the pars thoracica to the lateral eyes. The space between these two bands is pale yellow-brown and has a very fine black middle-stripe and from each middle-eye runs a short blackish stripe backwards. It is clothed with fine scattered blackish hairs. The clypeus is scarcely as high as the anterior middle-eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is straight; the middle-eyes a little smaller and separated by an interval a little shorter than their diameter and the distance from the lateral eyes nearly as long. The two lateral eyes about equal in size and the interval between them much shorter than their diameter. The hind-row is nearly straight; the eyes equal in size; the interval between the two middle-eyes a little broader than their diameter and very little longer than the distance from the lateral eyes. The area of the middle-eyes about as long as broad, much narrower in front.

Cheliceres are dark red-brown, about twice as long as broad; the inner margin of the claw-furrow with only two teeth.

Maxille and *labium* yellow-brown; the labium about as broad as long; scarcely longer than the half maxilla.

Sternum is broad oval, longer than broad, dark yellow-brown with long black hairs.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, yellow-brown with blackish rings. They are clothed with long blackish hairs and have numerous strong spines. The tibiae I and II with five pairs of spines beneath. The tarsi without spines.

Abdomen is elongate oval, dark grayish brown with irregular blackish dots and is clothed with long grayish hairs.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. VII, fig. 5 a. b.

Measurements:

total length	8	mm.
length of the cephalothorax	4	»
breadth »	2.9	»

length of the abdomen	4	mm.
breadth » »	2,3	»
length » » 1st leg	13	»
» » 2d »	12	»
» » 3d »	10,8	»
» » 4th »	13,7	»

One single male from the lower part of the Aysen Valley, Jan. 1897.

It is only with hesitation I refer this species to the genus *Mynthes* especially on account of the structure of the pedipalpus. In the *Hist. Nat. d. Araignées* ed. 2, T II, fasc. 2 p. 241. Mr. SIMON says that the pedipalpus of *Mynthes* and *Rubrius* has a patella »mutique» etc. and page 237 he figures the tibia of *Mynthes castaneifrons* SIM. A comparison with my figure shows a great difference. Mr SIMON, however, counts to this genus even *Clubiona ambigua* NIC. and gives in *Miss. sc. du Cap Horn, Arachn.* p. 16 a description of the pedipalpus of this species, a description, that seems to me to be very agreeing with the fig. 5 a, b, Pl. VII: »la patella vu en dessus est à peine plus longue que large, son bord externe est régulièrement garni de petites dents égales et offre en outre un faible tubercule; le tibia, également court, présente une faible saillie externe et, à l'angle inféro-externe, une apophyse conique qui se prolonge sous l'article en forme de carène oblique n'atteignent pas tout à fait la base; le tarse est volumineux et longuement atténué». I dare not identify the species before me with this species, as it is too insufficiently described.

Myro CAMBR.

CAMBRIDGE, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1876, p. 263.

To this genus I must for the present count the species described below. It differs, however, in some important characteristics from that. The hind-row of eyes is only a little procurved and the armature of cheliceres is another difference. At first I believed, only having examined the male, that I had a representative of the genus *Myropsis*, as it appeared to be very similar with the *Macrobunus spinifer* TULLGR., which spider, only having a male, I refered to the family of *Agelenidæ*. but which in fact belongs to *Dictynidæ* and

is synonym for *Myropsis Backhauseni* SIM., which Mr. SIMON has been so kind as to communicate to me. But not having seen the cribellum or the calamistrum by the female, I refer the species to the family Agelenidæ.

An examination of the species shows as said above some differences from the genus *Myro*. The cheliceres have on the inner margin of the claw-furrow more than nine teeth, of which the hindmost are very fine and contiguous; the genus *Myro* is characterised by 3 or 4 very small teeth. By the great number of teeth this species agrees with *Cybæus* that has 7 or 8, gradually diminishing in length. The genus *Myro* has the hind-row of eyes much procurved, by this species only slightly procurved.

M. multidentata n. sp.

Male. — *Cephalothorax* is broad oval, a little tapering towards the front; the pars cephalica is very high convex and the side-furrows are distinct. In the middle there is a long and distinct central-furrow. The colour is dark brown, darker on the pars thoracica. It is thinly clothed by long blackish adpressed hairs and in the region of eyes some up-turned long black bristles. The clypeus is nearly as high as the anterior lateral eyes.

Eyes. — The front-row is strongly procurved; the middle-eyes about a third smaller than the lateral ones and the interval between them is about as broad as their radius and the distance from the lateral eyes about twice as long. The two lateral eyes, of which the anterior one is the largest, are very little prominent and separated by a space about as long as the radius of the posterior one. The hind-row is a little procurved; the eyes and the intervals between them nearly equal in size; the intervals a little broader than their diameter. The area of the middle-eyes is a little more broad than long, much narrower in front.

Cheliceres are dark red-brown. The inner margin of the claw-furrow has 9 strong teeth equal in size and after the ninth there are about six very fine and *contiguous* teeth, of which the foremost one is the longest.

Maxillæ and *labium* dark yellow-brown with paler tips. The labium is a little more long than broad and is about as long as the half maxilla.

Sternum is yellowish-brown, darker towards the margin and is clothed with long blackish hairs.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, dark brown, densely clothed by black hairs. The tibiae and the metatarsi I and II with 2. 2. 2. spines beneath.

Abdomen dark blackish-gray with a pale testaceous longitudinal stripe on the foremost part of the back and behind that some indistinct $\wedge$ -shaped transverse testaceous stripes. The sides and the venter with irregular pale testaceous spots. It is densely clothed with long blackish hairs.

Pedipalpus conf. Pl. VI, fig. 5 a, b.

Measurements:

total length	7,8 mm.
length of the cephalothorax	4 »
breadth » » »	2,6 »
length » » abdomen	4 »
breadth » » »	2,8 »
length » » 1st leg	12,7 »
» » » 3d »	10,8 »
» » » 3d »	9,8 »
» » » 4th »	13,4 »

Female. — To this species I count an ad. female, that nearly in all characters agrees with the male. The diagram of eyes, the armature of the cheliceres is identical. But the tibiae I and II have beneath only 1. 1. 2. Vulva conf. Pl. VI, fig. 5 c.

Of this species the collection contains a male from the upper part of the Aysen Valley and one single female from the shore of Lake Languinare in South-Chile.

Fam. Salticidæ.

Euophrys C. Koch.

C. Koch, in Herr. Schäffer, Deutschl. Ins. 1834. p. 123.

E. saitiformis SIM.

E. SIMON, l. o. Revista Chilena d. Hist. Nat. 1901.

Female. — *Cephalothorax* is moderately high, the pars cephalica very little convex, nearly flattened with parallel

sides, the pars thoracica a little broader. The central-furrow is very minute, situated a little behind the posterior eyes. It is yellow-brown, dark brown in front and at the sides of the pars cephalica. The clypeus is very narrow. The cephalothorax is clothed with scattered bright whitish hairs above, especially in the middle part, around the eyes and on the clypeus and has on the pars cephalica especially in the region of the eyes very long and fine upturned scattered hairs.

Eyes. — The front-row is nearly straight; the middle-eyes much larger than the lateral ones; all eyes nearly contiguous. The eyes in the second row very small and situated in the middle of the interval between the front-row and the third row. The eyes in the third row a little smaller than the anterior lateral eyes. The quadrangle of eyes 1,3 mm. broad and 0,8 mm. long.

Cheliceres testaceous, the inner margin of the claw-furrow only with one small tooth.

Maxillæ and *labium* testaceous of ordinary shape.

Sternum pale yellow, very convex, broad oval; the anterior coxæ broadly separated, thinly clothed with long white hairs.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, pale testaceous with long white hairs by some specimens there are black spots on the back of femur IV. The tibia I beneath with 1. 2. 2 or 2. 2. 2. spines. The metatarsus I beneath with 2. 2 spines. The tibia II with 1. 1. 2. spines beneath and the metatarsus II with 2. 2. spines beneath. No lateral spines on the two first pair of legs. Patellæ without spines; femora with three in a longitudinal row on the back arranged long spines. The two posterior pairs of legs with numerous spines, even lateral ones. The metatarsi I and II a little shorter than the tarsi and tibiæ.

Abdomen elongate-oval. It varies highly in colour. By some species the back is blackish with small rounded testaceous dots and in the middle-line with a broad longitudinal more or less black-spotted band, that in its posterior half sends to the sides about four short oblique branches of the same colour. By other specimens the blackish colour is nearly perfectly effaced. The venter has more or less distinct blackish longitudinal middle-band and on each side of that some very small blackish dots. By some young specimens is the venter nearly one-coloured grayish. Abdomen is densely clothed with long whitish and brownish hairs.

Vulva conf. Pl. VII, fig. 6.

Systematic list of species.

Fam. Dictynidæ.

Callevopsis striata n. g. n. sp.

Fam. Dysderidæ.

Orsolobus chelifer n. sp.

Fam. Theridiidæ.

Theridium gracile KEYS.
 » (?) *spirale* EMERT.
Episinus Dusénii n. sp.
Ulesanis scutula (NIC.).

Fam. Argiopidæ.

Linyphia aysenensis n. sp.
Meta echinata n. sp.
 » *torta* n. sp.
 » *chilensis* n. sp.
 » *cordillera* n. sp.
Diphya spinifera n. sp.
 » *pallida* n. sp.
 » *rugosa* n. sp.
Araneus flaviventris (NIC.).
 » *aysenensis* n. sp.
 » *mammiferus* n. sp.

Fam. Mimetidæ.

Gnolus spiculator (NIC.).
 » *affinis* n. sp.

Gnolus cordiformis (NIC.).
 » *angulifrons* SIM.
 » *zonulatus* n. sp.
Oarces reticulatus (NIC.).

Fam. Thomisidæ.

Stephanopsis ditissima (NIC.).
 » *antennata* n. sp.

Fam. Clubionidæ.

Aysenia elongata n. g. n. sp.
Aporatea valdiviensis SIM.
Gayenna immanis (SIM.).
 » *varia* (SIM.).
 » *affinis* TULLGR.
 » *saccata* n. sp.
 » *rufithorax* n. sp.
 » *chilensis* n. sp.
 » *pallida* n. sp.
Liparotoma villosa n. sp.
Mezenia dorsalis SIM.

Fam. Agelenidæ.

Myntes dentifer n. sp.
Myro multidentata n. sp.

Fam. Salticidæ.

Euophrys saltiformis SIM.